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WAYS TO RESOLVE DISPUTES SLATED FOR ASSESSMENT IN MONTREUX

LDO/41329Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA In Russian 25 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[M. Borisenko article: "Not Threats, But Talks"]

[Text] The participants in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference which has just ended paid particular attention to questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. They noted that considerable positive changes have taken place on the European Continent. The development of relations among the continent's states in the spirit of the principles contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the general recognition of the existing borders between European states and of their inviolability--something of fundamental importance for international security--have contributed to this.

A meeting of experts from the 35 countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is being held in the Swiss city of Montreux. In accordance with the Helsinki Final Act they will continue consideration and elaboration of a "generally acceptable method of peacefully settling disputes."

As is well known, the all-European conference paid major attention to this question, describing it as one of the main principles by which the conference participants should be guided in their relations. The Final Act plainly says that "the participating states will resolve disputes among them by peaceful means so as not to threaten international peace and security and justice."

The formation and development in contemporary international law and international practice of the principle of peaceful resolution of disputes are connected with the emergence of the first socialist state. It was precisely the Decree on Peace--the first state act of the land of the soviets--which proclaimed the idea of renouncing the resolution of disagreements among states by military means. The Soviet Union was remained an adamant fighter for the total exclusion of war from society's life at every stage of its development. When the United Nations was created the Soviet representatives took a most active part in elaborating the charters provisions, which not only enshrines an undertaking by the states to resolve international disputes by peaceful means but also lists the specific means which can be utilized for this purpose: negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement and resort to regional agencies or agreements.

The Soviet Union still occupies this position. "Detente," L.I. Brezhnev has declared, "is the readiness to resolve disagreements and disputes not by force, threats and saberrattling but by peaceful means at the negotiating table." The peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress proclaimed that the renunciation of the use or threat of force to resolve disputed issues must become a law of international life. The principle of the peaceful resolution of disputes found reflection in our state's supreme law--the USSR Constitution--which includes it among the principles on whose observance the Soviet land's relations with other states are based.

The Soviet Union invariably upholds the right of the states party to a dispute to choose by mutual agreement the most suitable method of settling it--a right enshrined in the UN Charter and the Final Act. And here it proceeds from the premise that the use of peaceful means of resolving international disputes must exclude any pressure or coercion and must be implemented on the basis of absolute observance by all sides of the principle of the sovereign equality of states and with consideration for the specific circumstances and nature of the dispute.

The free choice and agreement by the sides of a mutually acceptable method of settling a particular dispute is of particularly fundamental importance in relations between states with different social systems.

It is generally known that, among the means of peacefully solving disputes listed in the UN Charter, the Soviet Union singles out negotiation as the most efficient way to achieve the aim. Its advantage is that it accords fully with the policy of peaceful coexistence and the principle of the sovereign equality of states and it has a flexibility and effectiveness which cannot be achieved using other means.

The practice of international relations shows that it is totally impossible to resolve any dispute without negotiation in one form or another. The other means of peacefully resolving disagreements are auxiliary compared with negotiation. Summit-level consultations and meetings are a form of negotiation of particular and sometimes crucial importance. The numerous talks with leaders of the foremost capitalist states held personally by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev can be cited as an example.

Unfortunately, the West occasionally attempts to cast aspersions on the effectiveness of the negotiation method. It is alleged, in particular, that negotiation does not always insure the equality of the sides. And although these allegations quite obviously distort the essence of negotiation based on the principle of the sovereign equality of states, the opinion is nevertheless current in the West that the interests of small and medium states would be protected considerably more fully by the introduction of a compulsory procedure for settling disagreements through the automatic use of means such as, for instance, arbitration or judicial settlement. Based on this premise an attempt is made to divide all interstate disputes into two categories-- political and legal. While certain exceptions are made with regard to the first category, it is proposed that legal disagreements in every case be resolved through a judicial or arbitration procedure as the ultimate authority. This line found reflection in the question peddled by the Western countries within the United Nations regarding the necessity of enhancing the role of the International Court and also in the draft convention on a European system of peacefully settling disputes, put forward by Switzerland at the second stage of the all-European conference and based on compulsory arbitration. This Swiss draft, along with other proposals on this question, is also to be considered by the experts in Montreux.

It should be noted that under conditions where different social systems exist there neither are nor can be any purely political or purely juridical state disputes. The artificiality of this contrast is self-evident. Stating the question this way deliberately omits the fact that many international disagreements are of a class character and therefore cannot be resolved without considering the sides' class positions. The fact that the objectivity of the judges or arbiters in a dispute between states with different social systems would also depend largely on their class positions is also disregarded.

The Soviet Union has never regarded negotiations as the only acceptable method of settling disagreements and has repeatedly expressed its readiness to employ other means, including arbitration and judicial settlement, in order to settle specific disputes. However, our state has always upheld the necessity for this procedure not to damage the sides' sovereign interests or place them in a situation where their freedom to use those means is unjustifiably restricted.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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The experts in Montreux are faced with the important task of considering and elaborating a generally acceptable method of settling disputes in Europe. The successful fulfillment of this task would certainly be a substantial factor for the deepening and consolidation of detente. But for this it is necessary for the actual work in Montreux to proceed within the channel of detente taking into account today's realities. This means that the content of this work must not be the contrasting of mutually exclusive concepts but the desire to reveal a really generally acceptable method according with the interests of all participants without exception. Given good will and a sincere desire for constructive results, this aim seems feasible.

NATO REJECTS NEW WARSAW PACT INITIATIVE AT MBFR TALKS

LD012030Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] At the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the NATO countries have turned down the new initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries: On Thursday, the socialist countries introduced to the agenda their proposal not to increase the numerical strength of the armed forces of the parties to the talks while the negotiations were underway. A NATO spokesman said it was unacceptable.

In the more than 5 years of the Vienna dialog, the socialist countries repeatedly made proposals to insure an effective cut in the military potential of all countries of central Europe while retaining the equilibrium of forces but up till now, the NATO countries have not replied to these proposals.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS DETENTE APPEAL OF WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

LD041313Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For Lasting Peace and Broad Cooperation"]

[Text] For more than two decades now the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Among European Socialist States, which has gone down in history under the name of the Warsaw Pact, has been reliably serving the cause of peace and socialism. "While the NATO bloc lasts, while militarist circles pursue the arms race," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress noted, "our country, together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact, will strengthen this military and political alliance."

An important form of cooperation between fraternal parties and states is the activity of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, whose every conference is marked by major new initiatives in the interests of peace and the relaxation of international tension. Suffice it to recall the proposals contained in the declaration of the 1976 Bucharest Political Consultative Committee Conference "for new targets in international detente, for strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe."

The participants in the routine 16th Political Consultative Committee conference just concluded in Moscow adopted a document of great political importance--the "Declaration by the Warsaw Pact States." This document gives a profound analysis of topical questions in the development of the European situation and the international situation as a whole, including such hotbeds of tension as the Near East and southern Africa.

The declaration, which was unanimously adopted by the Political Consultative Committee, defined both the trend toward the relaxation of international tension, which is continuing to operate, and the increased activeness of the forces of imperialism and reaction, which creates a threat to the detente process. But the conference participants are far from pessimistic.

Since the historic Helsinki conference "the fabric of political contacts between European states has become perceptibly tighter and their understanding of each other's positions, views and legitimate interests has improved," the declaration notes. As an example one can cite the positive development of relations between the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and several other socialist community countries on the one hand, and France and the FRG on the other--something that has been manifested recently in a whole series of constructive visits at the highest level.

The socialist countries are striving in a businesslike way for decisive progress at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They express readiness to contribute to the success of the meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference, to be held in Madrid in 1980, stressing the particular importance of moving forward in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. At the same time the socialist countries cannot ignore attempts to halt the process of improving international relations or even to reverse it, attempts to interfere in their internal affairs, and the intrigues of imperialist and reactionary forces in Europe and elsewhere--forces pursuing the goals of aggression, revanchism and hegemonism.

In 1955--a long time ago now--when they concluded the Warsaw Pact, its participants solemnly proclaimed: "The contracting parties will strive for the adoption, in agreement with other states wishing to cooperate in this matter, of effective measures in the general reduction of arms and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other types of weapons of mass destruction." As a result of the consistent efforts of peace-loving forces in the last 15 years it has been possible to create a system of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements on restricting the arms race in certain directions.

But time waits for no man, and the people's vital interests demand more: a rapid and decisive breakthrough in talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament. The Political Consultative Committee calls, in particular, for talks to be held in the near future among the five nuclear states--the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and China--with the aim of eliminating nuclear weapons in all forms from the state arsenals and directing nuclear energy exclusively to peaceful purposes. Unlike the NATO Council, which is whipping up military budgets, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee advocates freezing and reducing them.

During the exchange of opinions the conference participants considered it necessary to stress that another source of danger to the relaxation of international tension is the imperialist policy directed against peoples waging the struggle for liberation from colonial and racist oppression, against neocolonialism and for independence and social progress. Although now more refined, imperialism's policy still pursues the same goals: strengthening or at least maintaining its domination and its positions in the economies and politics of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Socialist states have always come out against this policy, which goes against the objective demands of mankind's historical development. In no part of the world do they seek privileges, military bases or spheres of influence for themselves. They confirm their solidarity with the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and again stress their firm intention of continuing to develop multifaceted cooperation and comradely collaboration with young states of a socialist orientation.

The participants in the Political Consultative Committee's Moscow conference declare their steadfast determination to constantly strengthen friendship and equal cooperation among all socialist states. "All the experience of the world socialist system's existence confirms that unity between us serves each socialist country's national interests well and helps to a decisive extent in strengthening the international positions of socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his 23 November speech.

In essence very few years separate the world from the time when our 20th century will be spokes of as last century. In this historically short space of time the socialist countries are fully determined to do everything in their power to insure that mankind steps into the 21st century in conditions of lasting peace and broad cooperation.

SHALYGIN NOTES DETENTE 'EQUALLY NECESSARY FOR ALL COUNTRIES'

ID041958Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Top governing bodies of the Warsaw Pact countries have discussed the results of the recent Moscow session of the organization's Political Consultative Committee. Our commentator Yuriy Shalygin writes:

The declaration adopted at the Moscow session was fully approved. It is being described as the embodiment of the common trend toward detente in the world. It is to be expected that these signatory countries would stress this trend. It is also noted that detente is not only needed by them--in our nuclear age there is no rational alternative to detente--it is equally necessary for all countries, whatever their social system.

Certain Western circles are at present erecting various barriers against detente--the most dangerous being the mountains of weapons with which NATO's military circles are trying to bury detente. Yet another example was the recent Lisbon session of the Atlantic Assembly, where NATO's general secretary, Joseph Luns, and other similar hawks called for increasing military expenditure and the speediest increase of modern kinds of armaments. Such calls were accompanied by thoughts about the natural alliance between NATO and Peking. This is a characteristic detail showing yet again the ally of China's Maoist clique in the actions against the consolidation of peace.

The socialist countries, naturally, cannot ignore NATO's military preparations; they are forced to take measures in order to guarantee their defensive ability. This, and nothing more, is being stressed in the Moscow declaration. There is no weapon, the socialist countries declared, which they would not be ready to cut in agreement with other states. Naturally, such agreements must be mutual and must not infringe upon the security of either side. The same spirit can be found in the socialist countries' proposals at the talks for military relaxation in central Europe. And if the talks have not yielded results so far, there is a reason--the NATO countries are endeavoring to obtain one-sided concessions from the socialist countries to secure military advantages for themselves.

The Moscow session showed that the policy of the socialist states is aimed, in its social essence, at achieving peace and only peace. Such is the assessment made by the top governing bodies of the Warsaw Pact members.

CEMA STATISTICS COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD301649Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The 32d session of the CEMA Permanent Statistical Commission has been held in Moscow. The commission discussed the primary tasks arising out of the resolutions adopted by the 32d CEMA session and by the Executive Committee at its 86th and 87th sessions and outlined specific measures on improving its activity.

It examined matters connected with the work being done by the CEMA members and Yugoslavia to compare the countries' most important national economic development cost indicators. The commission approved the reports and methodological materials jointly formulated by the CEMA countries on matters relating to the planning of automated state statistics systems for use by interested CEMA countries when solving specific matters relating to statistical data processing automation. It also examined a number of other matters concerning cooperation in the statistics sphere. It approved a plan for the commission's work in 1979-1980.

BRIEFS

STANDARDIZING SESSION IN KIEV--Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR are taking part in the 11th session of the representatives council of the Interetalonpribor Scientific and Production Association, which opened in Kiev on 20 November. The session will examine problems concerning the development of new standard and high-precision measuring devices, their production and supplies to CEMA countries. The session participants were welcomed by Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Kochevykh. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD011916Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan with Juan Cobo, deputy editor in chief of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, and Valentin Georgiyevich Timoshin, candidate of history]

Cambodian Situation, PRC Interest

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] (Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Aganin) from Vologda and (Igor Rassashanskiy) from Moscow ask us about the fate of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of state of Cambodia, now called Kampuchea. As we know, from 1970 to 1975 Norodom Sihanouk played an important part in rallying the Cambodian patriotic forces in the struggle against the pro-American puppet Lon Nol regime. His influence and popularity in the country were so great that in 1975, when they had grabbed the top jobs, Pol Pot and his entourage tried to remove Sihanouk from the political scene as quickly as they could. First, they forced him to resign as head of state, and subsequently placed him under virtual house arrest. Sasaki, former leader of the Japanese Socialist Party, who had known Sihanouk well, insisted on trying to find out whether the prince could be seen, if only for 5 minutes, on his visit to Phnom Penh 2 months ago. For several days he had no reply, and finally Kampuchean officials said that Sihanouk had no wish to meet foreigners. He has reportedly been given a few rooms in the old royal palace, and is writing his memoirs. His movements and contacts with the outside world are strictly limited.

But it would be premature to write Sihanouk off as a man of the past alone. It should be said that Peking--and Pol Pot and his entourage are its lackeys--is not altogether happy with the situation which has developed on Kampuchea of late. According to the Indian NEW WAVE weekly, since the so-called gang of four was removed from power in China, Peking has been accusing the Kampuchean bosses of pursuing domestically the policy of that same gang of four, which is isolating them from the people. In fact, this is not isolation but a full-scale armed uprising against the Pol Pot regime that is now affecting 17 of the country's 19 provinces. Under those conditions, Peking is trying to maneuver and achieve a reshuffle in Phnom Penh's ruling circles. It was no accident that the high-ranking Chinese delegation which recently visited Kampuchea included the head of the Organizational Department in the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, Hu Yao-pang, a famous specialist on political purges. Nor is it a coincidence that, with CIA assistance, the Chinese have established contact with the former head of the puppet regime, Lon Nol. During his recent visit to Thailand, Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier in the PRC State Council, discussed terms under which Lon Nol and the personnel of his armed forces might return to Kampuchea.

At the same time, both Peking and the present Phnom Penh authorities have of late been showing heightened interest in Norodom Sihanouk. Phnom Penh has tremendous need of some advertisement, one diplomatic observer said a few days ago, and who could do that better than Sihanouk, the man who symbolizes Cambodia. But on the other hand, Sihanouk is famous as a patriot: He firmly believes in the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Cambodia. He does not support the adventurist policy which is involving the country in armed conflicts with its neighbors, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. He deems himself bound by the famous declaration by the government heads of the Indochinese countries signed in Hanoi in 1970. Diplomats know that at one time, during negotiations with some of the present Kampuchean leaders, the prince pointed to the need for peace and national unity--thus hinting that domestic and external conflicts should be ended.

And indeed, it's hard to reconcile oneself to the fact that in April 1975, many hundreds of thousands of completely innocent Kampuchians were forcibly driven out of Phnom Penh and other towns like cattle out of a burning barn, and forced to work the land and grow rice. Sihanouk is still unreconciled to the destruction of the Buddhist monasteries and the humiliation of the priests. For him peace means a complete repudiation of the policy pursued by Peking's puppets--that is why so many of Sihanouk's supporters are in the ranks of the Cambodian liberation front fighting the Pol Pot regime. That is why the Phnom Penh authorities prefer to keep the disgraced prince in strict isolation from the outside world.

Spain's Politics

Letters on another topic: At the end of last week a group of pro-Francoist officers attempted a coup d'etat in Madrid. The bid was thwarted, and the ringleaders were arrested. The reports about the coup attempt in Madrid, writes (Zhelankin), were very short and meagre. What did happen there? And above all I'd like to know how dangerous the rightwing threat is to Spanish democracy. We have asked international affairs journalist Juan Cobo, deputy editor in chief of the LATINSKAYA AMERIKA journal, to answer you: over to you, Juan.

[Cobo] Before turning to the heart of the matter, I would like to give a short introduction. In the 3 years since Franco died, the democratization process in Spain was so rapid, and the operation of dismantling the Francoist system--which is still going on--was so smooth and painless, that it has been the focus of observers' attentions. But the road Spanish society has travelled in those 3 years has by no means been strewn only with roses. There were difficulties on that road, and there still are: The most vivid example of them are probably last week's events in Madrid. But to speak about those difficulties--although they are not the decisive factor at present in the Spanish developments--involves a complex and multifaceted picture of Spanish life.

Let's start with details of the failed Galaxia operation, which is what the officers who plotted a coup d'etat on the night of 16 November called their plan. They named their operation that because they used to meet in the Galaxia Cafe on Isaac Peral Street in Madrid, not far from Moncloa Palace, the Council of Ministers chairman's residence. The plan was to burst into the palace, seize Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and other Cabinet members as hostages--it is an old tradition for Cabinet members to confer on Fridays--and then to a more rightwing government with unlimited powers. The choice of the night of 16 November was not coincidental. It was the eve of the third anniversary of Franco's death, and passions were running high among the Caudillo's supporters.

It should be said that there were only a few organizers of the Galaxia plan: Over the past few days just over a dozen officers have been arrested in Madrid: and the ringleaders were low-ranking--the operation was headed by Guardia Civil Lt Col Tejero Molina Molina, and police Captain Inestrillas, unknown to most. But the Spanish press insists that this lieutenant colonel and captain are backed by bigger fish, and are pressing for an exhaustive inquiry into this.

It is interesting to note that the coup bid was set for the day when the defense minister--who is also the first deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers, Lt Gen Gutierrez Mellado--and also the commanders of the army, airforce and navy were outside Madrid.

That is also no accident. Gutierrez Mellado, a liberal-minded but strong-minded man, is known as a firm supporter of the course toward democratizing the country. He is known for having done much for this end already. The ultrarightists quite blatantly villify him in the press and hate him. Incidentally, it's a good thing that over the past 3 years the head of state and the prime minister have managed--and this was, by the way, a delicate, long-winded and complex affair--to remove the most influential reactionary old-style generals from key army posts, and replace them with new-style military men such as Gutierrez Mellado. So obviously the plotters were not counting on support from the top officers. They were gambling on their colleagues between the ranks of captain and colonel who command armor and parachutist units located around Madrid, which form a kind of guard. They thought the Moncloa Palace operation would act as a spark, after which units quartered around the capital would move into action. Moreover, it later came out that the Galaxia operation organizers had contacted a number of those officers, but the latter either failed to take them seriously or remained true to their oath and immediately reported it to their commands. Thus, the events of 16 November showed that the army, the Guardia Civil and the armed police were not, on the whole--although it's no secret that there are Francoist supporters among them--inclined to follow the plotters.

[Kosovan] And now, Juan, please give us your view on the danger of the rightwing threat to Spanish democracy.

[Cobo] Yes, that was the question from our Leningrad listener. Whether the investigations will show who was really behind the plotting officers we shall discover later--or perhaps we shall never know. The Spanish Government is trying not to stir up the ultrarightists too much, assuming that time itself is against the ultras and is weakening their positions. But it is of course clear that the thwarted Galaxia operation is merely a part--the most obvious and dramatic--of the reactionary onslaught that has inspirers outside Spain too. At the moment, the positions of the overt pro-Francoists are weak: At the 1976 referendum and the 1977 elections, they obtained about 1 percent of the votes. And, as the events of the past week have shown, they cannot count on the army's support. Their main weapon is destabilization, which in the future the rightists hope to use to strengthen their ranks.

How is destabilization implemented? First by terror, and second by frenzied propaganda. While waging secret terror--taking advantage of the terror by ultraleftists behind whom, as we have already said, the rightists often stand--the Francoists simultaneously maintain that this did not exist under Franco: There was law and order. The present government is weak and must be replaced. Reporting strikes, they say the same thing: There was none of this under Franco, but now the country's economy is going down the drain, and the government is incapable of dealing with strikers. In fact, it must be said that during the last years of Franco's reign--and this can be documented--there were acts of terrorism and strikes which shook the entire country: But the press, which was muzzled, simply hushed up the fact. Under Franco there was neither law and order nor peace, even in the sense that the Francoists understand. But the man-in-the-street who can't think for himself--and they exist in Spain too--falls for the trap and starts longing for strong rule. That longing is made stronger by the deep economic crisis the country is undergoing: Last year it held the European record for price rises; unemployment was unprecedented--1 million people--and these are indeed very serious factors.

The crisis started for many reasons long before Franco died. Among other things it was a belated echo to the overall economic crisis in Western Europe. I remind you that Spain imports virtually all its oil, which rose a great deal in price. But the Francoists claim that life was better with Franco. And that simplified logic is very tempting for the ordinary man who is not used to thinking for himself or studying statistics.

The Francoists are gambling that there are just such men-in-the-street in the armed forces and in the forces of public order in order to increase their future strength. That is why both the ruling party and the opposition, no matter what disagreements divide them, are united in believing that everything possible has to be done to extricate the country from the economic crisis and to rebuff the ultrarightists. There appears little probability of a right-turn in Spain now: but its spectre flickers ever ahead. So it was yesterday, so it is today, and the overwhelming majority of Spaniards are at one in the conviction that everything possible must be done to bury that ominous ghost.

China's Tatzupao Campaign

[Kosovan] Let us go on to events in China. Listeners (Ulyanov) from Kirovskaya Oblast, (Kiberchuk) from Syzran, (Kopalov) from Chernigov, Korniyenko from Krasnodarskiy Kray and many others ask about the meaning of the appearance in Peking of the posters, the so-called tatzupao, containing attacks on Mao Tse-tung. The writers of the letters are interested in knowing the real meaning of the tatzupao campaign which began in China in the second half of November.

We have passed on your questions, comrades, to Valentin Georgiyevich Timoshin, candidate of history. He is now in our studio. Over to you Valentin Georgiyevich.

[Timoshin] First of all, the very fact of the appearance of posters openly criticizing Mao Tse-tung is worthy of attention. Whoever wrote them and whatever political forces were behind the writers, the appearance of such tatzupao in the Chinese capital bears witness to a deep crisis in Maoism that has deeply aggravated the sociopolitical contradictions in Chinese society and has led the country into an impasse.

Whether intentionally or not, tatzupao are revealing many flaws and sores in the military-bureaucratic regime imposed on the country by Mao Tse-tung, exposing the violence, terror and lawlessness which have reigned in China up to now. One cannot read without indignation the poster telling of the tragic events in April, 1976 when a peaceful demonstration by citizens in the Chinese capital was cruelly fired upon and suppressed on Tienanmen Square. By the way, when translated into Russian, Tienanmen means "gate of heavenly peace." This is what happened near the Gate of Heavenly Peace in April, 1976. I quote a genuine tatzupao. In order to suppress the unarmed people the authorities of the feudal-fascist dictatorship moved in 100,000 armed public security officers and police. The revolutionary people's blood flowed like a river. White terror reigned in the ancient Forbidden City from Sun Yat-sen Park to the working people's Palace of Culture which was turned into prisons. Torture chambers sprang up all over China. How many noble people tragically died by the feudal-fascist dictatorship knives and in prisons! The People's Republic turned from socialism into a feudal-fascist Chinese empire.

The right to live, democratic rights and human rights were turned into empty phrases and the Constitution into a bit of paper intended to deceive and stupefy the people. It is noteworthy that Mao Tse-tung is accused of participating in the repressions.

The gang of four, another tatzupao says, used Mao Tse-tung's hand to suppress those who participated in the peaceful demonstration on 5 April.

[Kosovan] It is interesting that some tatzupao assess Mao Tse-tung's activity in the final period as only 30 percent correct, the rest mistaken or doubtful.

[Timoshin] I think that such tatzupao are an objective reflection of the dissatisfaction that has long been building among the people with the order existing in China and with Mao Tse-tung, himself, at whose design this order had been created. But this is only one side of the problem, what one might call the objective side, connected with the present tatzupao campaign.

The majority of foreign observers agree that this campaign like many previous measures are considerably controlled by certain circles in the Peking leadership who cleverly make use and direct the people's dissatisfaction with the Maoist order.

This conclusion is supported by the following facts: First, tatzupao are put up only in Peking and only in areas allocated for this, where armed patrols maintain order. Second, the content of the overwhelming majority of tatzupao are to some extent regulated and, as a rule, do not go outside a framework established by the campaign initiators. Thus, foreign correspondents in Peking have noticed that tatzupao containing sharp criticism of Mao Tse-tung are quickly taken from the walls by people specially empowered to do this. Third, criticism and discrediting are aimed at a limited circle of leaders whom, observers think, may be purged in the near future.

However, judging from the contents of certain tatzupao, though not many of them, the problems they touch on were clearly not pictured by the campaign initiators. For example, posters have appeared which call upon the Chinese people to rise up and resolutely fight against all usurpers and dictators. The writer of another poster asks; Where is China going? Some tatzupao criticize the organs of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG for not listening to the voice of the people.

I shall cite evidence from foreign press concerning the real political meaning of the tatzupao campaign unleashed recently in Peking. The Singapore paper STRAITS TIMES writes that after reports of the appearance in Peking of the Tatzupao attacking Mao Tse-tung, the very latest reports of similar attacks on Hua Kuo-feng, who in 1976 was minister of public security of the PRC, can be described as almost the logical continuation of events as Hua Kuo-feng was promoted by Mao Tse-tung. After this, reports were received which were more important and significant of demands to give the supreme post in China to Teng Hsiao-ping. The Washington POST comes out even more forcefully. It writes that direct criticism of Mao, if allowed to continue, will cause serious questions about the stability of the position of Hua Kuo-feng; the present chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

[Kosovan] Many foreign observers call attention to the fact that the new tatzupao campaign followed immediately after the removal of Wu Teh, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, from his posts as Peking City Committee first secretary and Revolutionary Committee chairman, and a whole series of changes in provincial organs of power in which those who came to the fore in the Cultural Revolution were deprived of their posts. At the same time the Chinese press reported the arrest and handing over for trial of five former leaders of the Hung Weiping. What conclusion can be drawn from all of this?

[Timoshin] In summing up all of these statements and observations one can say quite definitely that the tatzupao campaign is directed mainly against those leaders who came to power during and after the Cultural Revolution. It is precisely these who are now being subjected to criticism in many tatzupao. One example is Wang Tung-hsing, one of the deputy chairmen of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee whom tatzupao call the main culprit of the April 1976 repressions, a close friend of Lin Biao removed in 1971. Also criticized are Chih-fu, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei and the above mentioned Wu Teh, members of the party Politburo. All of them also gained influence in the Cultural Revolution.

[Kosovan] And to judge from the latest reports from Peking, it seems to me, the Chinese leaders have begun to fear over exciting during the campaign.

[Timoshin] They are taking measures to limit, or if you prefer, to curb the most loquacious writers. Peking clearly fears that the tatzupao campaign which has been unleashed could harm China's prestige in the eyes of its main imperialist partners. One must assume that it is no coincidence that Teng Hsiao-ping received U.S. correspondents Evans and Novak a few days ago and held a reassuring interview with them. The text of this interview was published on the front pages of the two central Peking newspapers, PEOPLE'S DAILY and KWANGMING DAILY. In their headlines the papers used the words of Teng Hsiao-ping that the ideas of Mao were the leading ideology in the implementation of the four modernizations and that the party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua was united.

In other words, criticism of Mao Tse-tung contained in many tatzupao does not aim at de-throning Mao and his ideas. On the contrary, having praised Mao Tse-tung, Teng Hsiao-ping once again stressed the adherence of the present Chinese leaders to the Maoist political course which has brought the Chinese people innumerable deprivations.

On the other hand, the deliberate and obsessive stressing by Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese leaders of the unity of the party's Central Committee and the necessity to consolidate stability in the country most eloquently show that the situation in China is far from calm and is not stable.

The tatzupao campaign, which is a consequence of the incessant discord in the Peking leadership, will lead to the further aggravation of the internecine dissension in Peking.

WARSAW PACT'S 'PHILANTHROPY,' NATO'S MILITARISM CONTRASTED

LDO41039Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Vladimir Lomeyko article: "Declaration of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] The call for peace, detente and disarmament voiced from Moscow on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states is suffused with a special magnetism--the sincerity of their love of peace. This is a factor of great international importance if account is taken that aggressive imperialist circles are attempting to spin the flywheel of militarism more and more and to kindle the psychosis of fear and mistrust with respect to the socialist countries.

You only have to read the Warsaw Pact states' clear and specific proposals to see for yourself that devotion to peace and the disarmament cause has been, and still remains, socialism's main concern.

The prevailing strategic military balance of forces between East and West provides a historic opportunity to stop the arms race without detriment to the interests of any of the sides. This necessitates mutual trust which presupposes sincerity of mutual actions and intentions.

When socialism's united forces consistently propose measures to limit the arms race and when new peace-loving initiatives are put forward at each session of the Political Consultative Committee, this knocks the weapon of war and slander from the hands of socialism's opponents.

The sincerity of our love of peace lies not only in the very essence of the socialist society, in our views and in our world outlook. It lies in the history of Soviet society which knows no predatory wars. It lies in the fact that we have neither classes, nor social strata nor organizations for which war would be profitable or tempting.

People in the socialist countries are not divided into supporters and opponents of disarmament agreements, as is the case in the United States and the other NATO states. This is because the desire for peace is a natural form of international contact [obshcheniye] for our countries.

The world public highly rated the results of the Moscow conference and L.I. Brezhnev's speech which, as E. Honecker noted, "was permeated by the Leninist spirit while the conclusions drawn regarding questions of the struggle for peace and progress, accord with mankind's interests."

Many of the world's capitals are drawing attention to the opposition between the two approaches, the two strategies by which the Warsaw Pact states and NATO countries are guided. While the Warsaw Pact countries consistently put forward specific disarmament proposals, the North Atlantic bloc does not even deem it necessary to respond to them.

After talking of human rights and detente, the participants in the last Washington NATO Council session adopted a long-term armaments program which will swallow \$80 billion over the course of 10 years. The new program for the buildup and modernization of NATO's armaments increases the probability of a military clash, including the probability of a nuclear clash. And this means that the main human right--the right to live under peaceful conditions--is being called into question. If account is taken that, according to public opinion polls, the majority of Americans and West Europeans advocate a policy of detente and cooperation with the West and the signing of disarmament agreements, then the program for an armaments buildup adopted by NATO is antidemocratic because it runs counter to the interests of the majority of the population.

On the other hand, the Moscow conference proposals are permeated by the spirit of philanthropy and peace. Their main essence is to build international security not on the arms race but on disarmament so as to lessen the threat of military conflict.

The Warsaw Pact states' declaration is permeated by the philosophy of equality and not superiority. Self-confident and certain of their defense might, the socialist countries reject NATO's militarist presumption and open up before the world new horizons of peaceful-cooperation.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PALESTINE QUESTION

ID011746Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 1 Dec 78 ID

[Excerpts] New York, December 1, TASS--The world community strongly comes out for the observance of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the creation of its own state. This is convincingly evidenced by the continuing discussion of the Palestine question at meetings of the United Nations General Assembly. The chief USSR delegate to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy reminded that the Soviet Union consistently pursues its principled course of attaining an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East, and that ensuring the lawful national rights of the Palestine people is an inalienable component part of such a settlement. The attainment of such a settlement is possible only on condition of a return to the principle of collective efforts by all interested sides. The USSR remains an exponent of holding a Geneva peace conference, and doing this in conditions that would rule out the possibility of turning it into a screen covering up all sorts of separate deals to the detriment of the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In the course of the discussion speakers reject attempts to "settle" the Middle East conflict behind the back of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The policy of Israel, based on aggression and expansionism, is being subjected to a sharp condemnation. Representatives of a number of countries drew attention to the fact that after the conclusion of the deal in Camp David Tel Aviv had still further toughened its stand and demonstratively accelerated the annexation of seized lands.

Further Details

ID021032Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 2 Dec 78 ID

[Excerpts] New York, December 2, TASS--The five-day discussion of the Palestinian question at the plenary meetings of the U.N. General Assembly came to a close. The discussion confirmed that an absolute majority of delegations regard a just solution to the problem as a necessary condition for a lasting peace in the Middle East. As speeches at the U.N. General Assembly session showed, only Israel and its few allies with the USA at head are refusing to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The discussion also demonstrated a growing international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians both by the United Nations Organisation and the League of Arab states. During the discussion, insistent demands were voiced that the Security Council should take effective measures with a view to putting an end to Israel's actions aimed at consolidating the occupation of Arab territories and stripping the Palestinians of their basic right--the right to self-determination.

USSR-U.S. TRADE COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LDO42115Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin writes:

The seventh session of the joint USSR-U.S. Commercial Commission, which opened here today, will last two days. Then, on December 6 and 7 a session will be held by the members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. The session of the Soviet-American Commercial Commission is discussing a wide range of questions pertaining to the state and prospects of trade and economic relations between the two countries, including possible cooperation of American companies and Soviet foreign-trade organizations in implementing a number of large-scale projects facilitating commercial activities. Financing and other problems are also being examined.

The American delegation at the talks is headed by Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. The delegation also includes U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon, Under-Secretary of the Treasury Anthony Solomon, high-ranking officials of the State Department, the Treasury and the Department of Commerce of the USA.

In the absence of USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, who was taken ill, the Soviet delegation is headed by his first deputy, Mikhail Kuzmin. Taking part in the work of the commission on the Soviet side are the heads and high-ranking officials of the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Bank of the USSR and the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Speaking at the plenary session of the commission Mikhail Kuzmin made an analysis and assessment of the state of and prospects for USSR-USA trade and economic relations.

He noted that one and a half years that passed since the previous session of the commission were crowded with important events in the relations between the two countries. However, the state of USA-USSR relations did not, unfortunately, facilitate the development of trade. Whereas in 1976 the volume of Soviet-American trade was about three billion dollars (with U.S. taking second place after the FRG in the trade of capitalist countries with the USSR), it dropped in 1977 to 2 billion dollars (with the U.S. taking sixth place in trade with the USSR), and will go on diminishing this year. This is taking place, Mikhail Kuzmin noted, at a time when the Soviet Union's foreign trade as a whole, and in particular, with other developed Western countries, is steadily growing. Its mean annual increment in the last five year period was 26 percent.

Mikhail Kuzmin stressed that the decrease of Soviet-American trade is caused mainly by the American side's failure to create appropriate conditions for its development, while the impulse such trade received as a result of summit meetings, began to peter out.

We still believe, he said, that the cause of this situation is the discriminatory trade legislation of the USA which restricts such trade under the prevailing conditions, i.e. without the most-favoured-nation-status and lack of crediting. Mikhail Kuzmin noted that using trade as a political lever is not the best way to overcome existing differences and difficulties, whatever they are.

The head of the Soviet delegation cited positive examples of cooperation with the USA, in particular, the recently signed contracts with the Occidental Petroleum Corporation to the total sum of more than 250 million dollars, with the Dresser Industries company to the tune of 144 million dollars. Long-term cooperation is expanding with the Pepsico, Philip Morris and other companies. However, the absence of normal conditions in the USA for trade with the USSR is the obstacle which retards the entire process of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, Mikhail Kuzmin underlined. He expressed the hope that the present commission will submit concrete proposals aimed at removing the existing obstacles to the development of such USSR-USA cooperation and will thereby contribute to the improvement of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

In his speech the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal agreed that strengthening U.S.-USSR economic relations is important for the entire complex of American-Soviet relations and benefits both sides. He welcomed the opportunity provided by this session to work together for improving economic relations and understanding between the two countries. He stressed that the Carter administration wishes to further expand trade relations with the Soviet Union, as was said, in particular, in President Carter's message to this session of the commission.

The Secretary of Commerce of the U.S. Juanita Kreps told the session that her department with its special responsibility for furthering U.S. foreign trade, will use all available means to assist in strengthening American-Soviet commercial ties. Following some temporary setbacks, she noted, the outlook for expanded commercial relations between our two countries is looking brighter. Much work will be required before trade between the United States and the Soviet Union can reach its potential. But from the warm spirit of cooperation I have sensed in the brief time I have been here, I would say that that potential is a goal within our reach, Juanita Kreps stressed.

After the first day of the seventh session of the Soviet-American Commercial Commission a TASS correspondent asked the president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, Michael Forrestal, to explain why, despite a decrease of American-Soviet trade, the American membership of the council is growing steadily (as of November 15, 1978, it included the record number of 279 American companies).

Companies join our council, Michael Forrestal replied, because they look with optimism on the future of trade relations between our countries. This is a very hopeful sign. American companies would not just throw away money on entry fees. They hope with the assistance of the council to expand trade and economic ties. They believe they have a certain influence in the country and count on the now existing problems in bilateral trade being positively resolved and on the remaining obstacles, though gradually, but being definitely removed. This is why they willingly join our organization which, of course, gives hope. Our council remains a strong viable organization, vigorously seeking new ways for expanding USSR-USA trade relations based on reciprocal understanding and trust, Michael Forrestal underlined. The session will continue on December 5.

Kosygin Receives Blumenthal, Kreps

LD041726Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 December, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received today in the Kremlin Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, and Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce, who have arrived in Moscow to take part in the meetings of the Soviet-U.S. Commission on Trade and the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

The eminent U.S. public and political figure Averell Harriman was also at the reception.

During the conversation questions of Soviet-U.S. relations were touched upon, including the state of affairs in the trade and economic field. Aleksey Kosygin noted that the current level of trade and economic links between the USSR and the United States remains significantly lower than it might be. He stressed that the normalization of Soviet-American trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage would not only be of practical use to both countries, but would also promote the overall improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States. For their part, Blumenthal and Kreps spoke of the U.S. Government's intention to promote the development of bilateral contacts in trade, economics and other fields.

VANCE'S CANADA VISIT 'EVIDENCE OF U.S. ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES'

LDO41727Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Nilolay Bragin commentary: "Under the Sign of Disagreements"]

[Text] Ottawa--U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has made an official visit to Ottawa. The main objective of his talks with Canadian Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau and D. Jamieson, minister of external affairs, was to secure Canada's approval of U.S. plans for the broader use of this country's raw material and energy resources. There was also talk of implementing a project--on terms advantageous for the United States--for building a gas pipeline across Canadian territory from Alaska to the northern United States.

The Canadian press rightly perceived in the very fact that these talks took place evidence of the serious difficulties experienced by the U.S. economy in connection with the reduction in oil deliveries from the Near East and the exacerbation of the competitive struggle on the world capitalist market. It is also noted that Ottawa has not displayed any readiness to help the United States out at its own expense.

Local commentators are unanimous in stating that the talks passed in an atmosphere of acute disagreements between the United States and Canada. These were caused not only by the U.S. monopolies' attempts to bring the economy of their northern neighbor under their own control, but also by a number of problems in interstate relations. The United States is still refusing to cooperate with Canada over the question of recognizing Canada's jurisdiction over vast ocean expanses in the Atlantic and Pacific in connection with the introduction of a 200-mile "economic zone."

One of the aims of the visit by the U.S. secretary of state was clearly to force Canada to increase its military spending. It is characteristic that during the visit, a special session of the leaders of Canada's Armed Forces was held which discussed the prospects for purchasing new types of long-range reconnaissance aircraft from U.S. firms.

C. Vance's visit to Ottawa has confirmed yet again that the policy of "highhanded patronage," as it is described by the local press, continues in vogue in Washington with respect to Canada. The Canadians have seen for themselves once again that their southern neighbor, above all its powerful monopolies which have established themselves in Canada, by no means intend to voluntarily abandon their attempts to dictate terms to Ottawa.

The country's democratic public is pointing out in this connection the need for Canada to pursue an independent political course free of such diktat, which accords with Canada's genuine national interests. To judge from the talks that have taken place, Ottawa cannot fail to take these sentiments into consideration.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON TV

LD041625Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Observer M. Ponomarev article: "From the Positions of the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] The Joint Chiefs of Staff is the top operational and administrative organ of the U.S. Armed Forces. It is responsible for formulating and implementing plans to build and deploy the armed forces as well as plans for warfare, operations and their backup. It determines the directions for developing the main means of armed struggle. Naturally the public statements by its representatives arouse definite public interest. The recent statement by the chairman, Gen D. Jones, on the television program "Face the Nation" did not escape public attention.

Unlike many of his predecessors, he did not try to depict himself in front of the television cameras as an obdurate supporter of the cold war and he did not resort to direct threats against U.S. opponents. He chose his words carefully when the Soviet Union was discussed. Moreover, with some reservations, it is true, D. Jones came out in favor of the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks.

The sober approach of the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman toward some present-day problems could only be welcomed. Unfortunately he did not display this approach on all issues. Some of his statements show that both he and his committee take positions that differ only superficially, not substantially, from the viewpoint of the U.S. "hawks."

Thus, counter to what are now universally known facts, D. Jones again described the neutron weapon as allegedly strictly defensive, predominantly an antitank weapon. In general he tried to turn this entire problem, which is causing the public serious alarm, upside down. In the general's opinion, for instance, the broad campaign against this barbaric weapon--a campaign which is supported by all honest people of the world--is aimed not at preventing the start of its production but at "causing anxiety in the world." Having voiced this argument--a strange one, to say the least--he stated: "In any case I do not believe that we should be categorical and say that we will or will not use any weapon...."

During his TV interview the general did not hesitate to reiterate the fabrications about the "Soviet military threat." Here too he remained loyal to the tone he had adopted: He spoke less than is usual in the West about the "innumerable Soviet armadas of tanks" and made no mention of allegedly "authenticated" plans for "Soviet troops' invasion" of Western Europe to reach the banks of the Rhine, the shores of the English Channel, or even the Straits of Gibraltar "within 48 hours." There are fewer and fewer simpletons prepared to believe such fables. D. Jones resorts to a new method. "For many years, since the sixties," he said, addressing his multimillion TV audience, "we have underestimated the Soviet Union's military achievements more often than overestimated them.... Therefore we must be prepared for unexpected events, we must expect surprises...."

And it is here that the main thing begins. Since "unexpected events" are not excluded, since "surprises" are possible, it is God himself who has ordered the United States to accelerate the buildup of its armed forces' combat potential again, or to put it more simply, to push the arms race even more strongly. "Let's be ready even now," the general exclaims, and he then reveals to the television viewers an extensive program for the "modernization," as he puts it, of combat readiness. This program includes many components: beginning with the introduction of a system for registering people of draft age as a first step toward a return to compulsory military service, and ending with a demand for the allocation of additional funds for the Defense Department. What for? For the development of the new MX ICBM, the adoption of cruise missiles and a new strategic bomber, and for the modernization of tactical nuclear forces by using the improved Pershing missile and cruise missiles launched from ground-based silos and new medium-range ballistic missiles....

These wide-ranging plans require large expenditures. So, addressing the U.S. television viewers, D. Jones says that an increase in the military budget "accords with the U.S. supreme interests." After all, it is well known that it is above all the imperialist circles and the monopolies which are seeking an increase in military appropriations, the constant expansion of arms production, and the growth of arms stockpiles. They see in the arms race a means of pressuring and subordinating the independent countries and peoples and imposing their will on them. Thus Gen D. Jones essentially equated the interests of the military-industrial monopolies and the interests of the United States as a whole.

The continuation and intensification of the arms race and the buildup of its tempo and scale, as the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact points out, is the main danger to peace, international security and detente. Under the conditions of the arms race the economic and social progress of all states is slowed down, interstate cooperation is complicated, and increasingly substantial obstacles emerge to the solution of global problems on which the future of mankind including, of course, the population of the United States, depends.

Whoever may advance plans for the further fueling of the arms race and in whatever subtle form they are presented, their essence does not change. There can be no stable peace under conditions where the potential for destruction--already sufficient, were it to be brought into action, to jeopardize the life of man on earth--is rapidly growing in the states' arsenals.

Did Gen D. Jones remember this when he spoke on "Face the Nation?"

U.S. MILITARY COULD BE USED IN ANY REGION OF TENSION

LDO42118Y Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 4, TASS--The Brookings Institution, one of the brain trusts, elaborating U.S. policy and strategy, has issued a report of nearly 600 pages on the probability of the resumption by the United States of using its military might as an "instrument of diplomacy." The budget Bureau of the Congress, in turn, published a study containing the demands for replacing the present call-up system for the U.S. Armed Forces by another system that would allow waging a "sudden and intense" war on other continents.

Particularly sinister in this sense is the Brookings Institute forecast. The report's authors--Barry Blechman and Stephen Kaplan--recall that for 30 years before the defeat in Vietnam, the United States used its armed forces abroad 215 times for "political and diplomatic objectives." In 19 cases the U.S. threatened, either directly or indirectly, to use nuclear weapons.

Now, having recovered from recent blows, such as the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal, the authors of the report say, the United States can again resort more frequently to its armed forces for attaining its political goals. The regions of the most probable armed interference by the U.S. are also named: the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly, in connection with the Greco-Turkish controversy over the Cyprus problem, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Korean Peninsula, the area of Central America and the Caribbean, and even Eastern Europe.

In other words, Washington strategists regard all the regions of the world where there is tension, or systems not to the liking of the U.S. exist, as spheres for the potential use of American Armed Forces. But it is precisely this policy of armed aggression and intervention, pursued by Washington after the Second World War, that led to the military-political bankruptcy in Indochina, which in turn, caused the deepest "crisis of confidence" in the country's ruling institutions in the history of the United States.

The lessons of this crisis, it would seem, are clear--U.S. military or any other interference in the internal affairs of other countries must be renounced once and for all. But there are those in Washington's top echelons who just cannot abstain from clamouring once again for the use of military force.

Recent years see the increasing resolve of the peoples, of all progressive and peaceable forces to put an end to the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism. Positive results have been achieved in this struggle. The tendency towards international detente has made itself felt and started to influence the overall development of world affairs. It is this tendency that the Pentagon strategists are trying to halt.

CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON ARMS EXPENDITURE

LD011702Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 1, TASS--President James Carter touched upon a number of foreign policy problems at a press conference here.

The goal of the USA and that of other NATO nations, the President said, is to increase the real level of defense expenditures. We constantly assess the quality of our own nuclear weapon systems as times change, as technological advances are made, President Carter said. We keep our weapons up to date, we improve our communications and command and information systems.

The President added that he had not decided yet on what types of new weapons systems the administration would advocate in the 1980 fiscal year budget.

In connection with press reports about the intentions of a number of Western countries to supply technology and equipment capable of being used for military purposes to Peking, the President said the United States has no intention of selling any weapons to China.

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UNITED STATES

U.S. READERS 'LOOKING FORWARD' TO BREZHNEV BOOKS

LD012116Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports:

In connection with the great interest of the American readership in the works by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the Pergamon Press, one of the major U.S. publishing firms, has decided to publish the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth". The publishing house also intends to put out Leonid Brezhnev's book "Virgin Land".

We are confident, a TASS correspondent was told by representative of the firm L. Strake, that the books by the leader of one of the world's biggest states will be a great success among the American readers.

American readers could familiarize themselves with the book "Malaya Zemlya" thanks to its publication in the English language "SOVIET LIFE" magazine. We were profoundly excited by the Leonid Brezhnev's truthful story of the courageous battle of Malaya Zemlya. It is an exciting story by a participant in the events of the heroism of Soviet people and self-sacrifice of the servicemen, who gave up their lives for the socialist homeland, for peace for the entire humanity, said noted American publicist Art Shields.

He stressed that readers in America are looking forward to the publication of the book "Virgin Land" glorifying the peace time feat of labour by the Soviet people. The book was written by Leonid Brezhnev whom I personally profoundly respect as an outstanding figure of the present. A communist-Leninist, who devotes all of his energies to the cause of communism, to the cause of peace in the world, I am profoundly convinced that the story of the development of the endless expanses of Kazakhstan will be for me, like for many of my fellow citizens, not only a source of inspiration, but also of pride for the Soviet people, he stresses.

Many Americans will undoubtedly familiarise themselves with tremendous interest with the reminiscences by Leonid Brezhnev of how Soviet people have reclaimed and placed at the service of the peoples the vast expanses of Kazakhstan's virgin lands, noted American public figure L. Harris pointed out in an interview. It was in the most important period of reclamation of virgin land that Leonid Brezhnev guided the work of tens and hundreds of thousands Soviet people, who fearlessly launched an assault on the virgin land and in the long run have turned the once uninhabited steppes into fertile lands. All the common Americans, L. Harris said, highly evaluate the courage of the Soviet pioneers of the virgin land, who accomplished a truly heroic feat. The truthful book "Virgin Land" by Leonid Brezhnev will help them understand the whole significance of this feat.

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E A S T E U R O P E

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EGYPT'S INVASION OF BULGARIAN EMBASSY IN CAIRO DENOUNCED

LD050858Y Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 5, TASS-Petur Mladenov, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, handed to the Egyptian ambassador to the PRB a note, sharply protesting against the forcible invasion of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo by Egyptian police and military units on December fourth, which occupied the embassy building. This act is qualified in the note as unprecedented in international relations and diplomatic practice and constituting a most flagrant violation of elementary principles and rules of international law and the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, guaranteeing the immunity, the rights and privileges of diplomatic missions and their staffs.

The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria recalled its ambassador and the diplomatic staff of embassy from Egypt, the Bulgarian news agency reports. The actions of the Egyptian authorities, the agency says, made impossible normal functioning of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Egypt.

The Egyptian ambassador and the diplomatic staff of the Egyptian Embassy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria were asked to leave the territory of the PRB within three days.
CONGRATULATIONS, CELEBRATION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S REPUBLIC DAY

Brezhnev Telegram to Tito

LD041037Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY.

On the occasion of the national holiday--Republic Day--I am sending you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidium and all the Yugoslav peoples cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet People, and on my own behalf.

The Soviet people recall with sentiments of fraternal solidarity the successes achieved by the Yugoslav working people in the process of the socialist transformation of society. We are convinced that it corresponds with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries and with the cause of peace and socialism and that we should continue to intensify relations between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the USSR and the SFRY, on the basis of the principles and agreements contained in the joint documents adopted as a result of Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings.

On this noteworthy day for the peoples of Yugoslavia, I wish the communists and working people further achievements in the construction of socialism and in the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th LCY Congress and aimed at enhancing the role of the working class and its vanguard--the LCY--in the life of the country and in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev

Kosygin Greets Djuranovic

LD041701Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council:

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EAST EUROPE

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on my own behalf I send you, Comrade Chairman, and the Federal Executive Council cordial congratulations on Yugoslavia's national holiday--~~Republic~~ Day.

The achievements of Yugoslavia's working people in building socialism are well known in our country and we wholeheartedly wish Yugoslavia's peoples new successes.

I will take advantage of this opportunity to express the confidence that the friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia will continue to develop in every possible way in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

Ustinov Greets Ljubicic

LD041337Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade N. Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Yugoslav servicemen cordial congratulations on Yugoslavia's national holiday--~~Republic~~ Day.

On the Yugoslav peoples' holiday I wish the personnel of the Yugoslav armed forces new successes in improving combat skill in the interests of further increasing the socialist motherland's defense capability.

I express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our armies will continue to develop and strengthen.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Gavrilov on SFRY Achievements

LD041325Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov article: "Yugoslavia: Republic Day"]

[Excerpts] In Yugoslavia the last days of fall are associated with a particularly noteworthy day in the country's history. This date--29 November 1943--is on Yugoslavia's state coat of arms and it calls to mind the unforgettable events of the Yugoslav peoples' courageous struggle against fascist enslavement, for freedom and independence and for a bright future for their motherland.

Radical changes have taken place in the country's life. The old bourgeois landowners' Yugoslavia ranked among the last in Europe in its level of economic development. Yugoslavia today is a developed socialist industrial and agrarian state. In the last 3 decades total production in the country has increased sixfold, including a 15-fold increase in industrial production. Major changes have taken place in agriculture. Significant successes have been achieved in the sphere of education, health care and the increased prosperity of Yugoslav working people. These successes result from the creative labor of the people, guided by the LCY. Implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress held this year, the Yugoslav working people are aspiring toward new, higher targets in the cause of socialist building in the country.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia continue to develop and deepen in every way. Ties between the CPSU and the LCY and both countries' state and public organizations are being extended. Broad economic, scientific and technical cooperation is being successfully implemented and trade is growing. In the last 5-year plan the volume of Soviet-Yugoslav trade doubled, and in the current 5-year plan it will again more than double, reaching nearly \$14 billion. Cultural exchanges between our countries are also increasing.

An important role in the cause of deepening and successfully developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations is played by the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and chairman of the LCY, and the resultant agreements. The further strengthening of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia accords with our peoples' vital interests and helps to strengthen peace and socialism.

In congratulating their Yugoslav friends today, servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces and all Soviet people wish them new achievements in socialist building and in strengthening their motherland's defense capability, and express firm confidence that our peoples' traditional friendship will continue to strengthen and develop.

'NO INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES' SEEN IN USSR-ALBANIAN TIES

LD011513Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Yefimov article: "Albania's National Holiday"]

[Text] November 29 is the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers. This date occupies a prominent place in the chronicle of the peoples' joint struggle against fascism and militarism, for freedom and national progress.

The path to Albania's liberation was long, hard and demanded many sacrifices of the freedom-loving Albanian people. This path was formed by way of the partisans' heroic battles. The common victory over fascism was forged on the battlefields at Moscow, on the Volga and at Kursk. The Soviet people know well that the Albanians did not bow their heads before the fascist occupiers and that they waged a heroic struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence.

Both peoples' friendship and cooperation enjoyed further development in the postwar period. They helped the Albanians to overcome numerous difficulties in rehabilitating the state and developing the economy and national culture and to embark on the path of building a new life. By the end of the fifties the appearance of People's Albania had been transformed beyond recognition. Modern factories and plants had appeared in the country. Agriculture, where feudal and semifeudal relations had prevailed before the victory of people's power, was advancing successfully along the path of forming cooperatives. In a country where 80 percent of the population had been unable to either read or write, illiteracy had been eliminated.

Cooperation and alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries reliably protected Albania and insured its security against the encroachments of imperialist reaction. The principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, territorial integrity and mutual advantage were the basis of Soviet-Albanian relations. Their fruitfulness, proven through consistent implementation, benefited both countries.

Nurturing sincere feelings of respect and friendship for the Albanian people, the Soviet people generously shared with them their knowledge and technical experience and actively helped in creating a modern economy. The Soviet side supplied Albania with complete sets of equipment for the construction of enterprises in the oil-refining, mining, light and food industries.... Agriculture was provided with progressive equipment--tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery. Hundreds of Soviet specialists--geologists, oilmen, construction workers and higher education teachers--traveled to Albania at the request of the Albanian side and worked hard alongside its citizens in various spheres of the country's economy, science and culture, devoting all their energy and knowledge to the cause of building socialism on Albanian soil.

The constructively developed relations between the two socialist countries grew complicated in the late fifties and early sixties. Of course, these complications did not benefit the interests of socialism or the interests of both peoples. The Soviet people are convinced that these difficulties are transient and that no insurmountable obstacles to their settlement exist. The restoration of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Albania would be in the interests of both peoples and of social progress and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Congratulating Albania's working people on their national holiday--the 34th anniversary of liberation from fascism--the Soviet people wish them success in building socialism.

ACZEL LEADS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION TO MOSCOW, MET BY DEMICHEV

LD042343Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow today to take part in the work of the 15th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

The delegation was met by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, as well as executive personnel of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet ministries and departments.

BABENKO REPRIMANDS NATO FOR STEPPING UP ARMS RACE

LD050024Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

["Time Does Not Wait"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The latest "Atlantic week" is opening at NATO headquarters in Evere, near Brussels. Scheduled are meetings of the "Eurogroup," the NATO defense ministers and a session of the bloc's highest administrative body, the NATO Council, at the level of foreign ministers.

The documents adopted over the last few years at Evere have generally been packed with words about the North Atlantic alliance's desire for detente, peace, European security, and so on. However, the fact that NATO's propagandists have "armed" themselves with phrases dear to the peoples of Europe does not mean that the essence of the NATO military-political bloc has in any way been altered today.

In fact, an analysis of the current international situation shows that while the socialist countries are actively and continuously putting forward initiatives for peace for the purpose of guaranteeing a halt to the arms race, the Pentagon and NATO are spurring the arms race on by making persistent efforts to attain military supremacy over the socialist countries.

An alarming confirmation of this increase in the arms race can be seen in the adoption by the Washington session of the NATO Council of a decision to increase military allocations by many tens of billions of dollars above their already inflated military budgets.

The European socialist countries were not the first ones to set up a military alliance on our continent. The socialist states certainly did not create the current situation where the military pacts confront one another in Europe. The Warsaw Pact into which the European socialist countries united in answer to the military preparations of the aggressive NATO bloc, has never espoused the fostering of an arms race.

At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact held in Moscow, the conference participants affirmed their readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact if NATO would do the same. As a first step, they said, both sides should abolish their military organizations, beginning with mutual cessation of military activity--a major step in the building of a stable peace.

Time does not wait. As was pointed out in the declaration of the Moscow conference, where the cessation of the arms race is concerned, time can no longer be measured in years, and certainly not in decades. It is impossible to consider a situation normal wherein a whole series of peace proposals put forward by the East are responded to by the West in the form of a giant "long-term program" for an arms race based on NATO's decision to spend an extra \$80 billion on military preparations in the next few years.

Given these conditions, the socialist states cannot ignore NATO's stubborn encroachments upon the principle of equal security. In view of the arms race conducted by NATO, they are forced to preserve and strengthen the defensive potential of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, and are improving the coordination of joint policy.

Were it not for the constant saber-rattling from the Atlantic side, we would soon find other ways to spend the funds that the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries now have to devote to insuring their effective defense. Were it not for NATO's military preparations, the cause of military detente could be further promoted, and it would be possible to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe while insuring equal security for all European states.

COMMENTARY ON TOPICS FOR NATO TALKS IN BRUSSELS

LD042342Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The winter Atlantic week has got under way at NATO headquarters near Brussels. Our correspondent has sent us this dispatch from the Belgian capital:

The main topics of the discussions, which as usual are being held behind closed doors, include, according to local press reports, measures to reinforce the military potential of the NATO countries and speed up the arms race. The NATO military and political alliance is launching a so-called long-term program of defense imposed by the Pentagon on its parties on the fictitious pretext of a Soviet military threat. Under the program, which covers the period up to the end of the century, the national military budgets will be going up 3 percent each year. The program also envisages the development of new types of weapons and missile systems with their subsequent deployment in the armed forces of the NATO countries.

According to American press estimates, the program will cost the taxpayers of the NATO countries \$75 billion. U.S. munitions corporations who have monopolised the most lucrative weapons market in NATO, have no intention of giving up their positions.

According to the bulletin NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE, the military and political leaders of NATO will also discuss joint moves to return Greece to the bloc's military structure and draw Spain into the alliance. Local press reports indicate that the new element in the discussions will be the question of giving military and technical aid to China, which for several years has been insistently seeking access to the military arsenals of the West.

Production of the neutron bomb in the United States and its deployment in Western Europe is still on the agenda of the alliance, as is seen from the session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Brussels last October. Moreover, NATO hawks are continuing to pressure the bloc leaders to force them to agree to the development of a neutron arsenal. In this context local political observers do not rule out the possibility of the question of neutron shells from NATO being again discussed at the current session of NATO headquarters.

It looks as though the sharpest differences among NATO allies will focus on the last issue. One direct indication is the acrimonious speech by the West German defense minister, Apel, at the meeting of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group. The Bonn correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA reports:

Newspapers in the West take the view that Apel's move was prompted by the maneuver of NATO leaders over the question of the neutron weapon. The West German Government now finds itself in a difficult situation in view of the fact that some of its NATO neighbors, notably Holland, have said no to the neutron weapon. The Federal Government, however, did not take a clearcut stand against this weapon of mass extermination but engaged in a wait-and-see tactic in the belief that the United States itself should be the first to make a decision.

In West Germany there is a mounting movement of protest against the manufacture of the neutron weapon and its deployment in Western Europe. At the same time NATO's military structure is operating as though the neutron weapon had already been included in NATO's arsenal. This can be seen among other things from the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group. Many people in Bonn are showing strong anxiety over the attempts of Atlantic policymakers to gradually make West Germany believe that the need for the neutron armament is allegedly inevitable. They are anxious not only because of the military implications; the question they are asking themselves is whether the move will not destroy the framework of new relations of peace in Europe and whether West Germany will not be deprived of the benefits of the process of relaxation of international tension. By all indications the Apel speech was designed to prevent West Germany being involved in the conspiracy by the supporters of the neutron weapon.

There has been a growing number of reports in the Western press about Bonn's desire to induce NATO leadership to review outdated strategic concepts. The West German magazine STERN remarks that the good old times are over as far as NATO is concerned. It will soon be the end of a long period of (?playing up) the NATO generals in their bid to inflate inventions about a threat from the East so as to encourage NATO countries to make increasing allocations for armaments.

The policy of the NATO military alliance which stems from the cold war has become so dangerous for modern Europe, something realistic-minded political leaders in the West evidently fully realize. Opposition to this policy is a primary condition for promoting the relaxation of international tensions and agreement on the reduction in the inflated burden of arms and for shaping new relations of peace on the European Continent.

EEC SUMMIT MEETING IN BRUSSELS 'VIEWED WITH SKEPTICISM'

LD042338Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1239 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, 4 December, TASS--A conference of heads of states and governments of Common Market countries began today in Brussels. Participants will focus attention on problems in creating a European monetary system (EMS) for the Nine on mutual relations in the field of fishing and on Common Agricultural Policy. Commentators point out that each of these problems contains the danger of aggravating contradictions.

Plans to create a European monetary system will occupy the central spot at the meeting. Approved at the Copenhagen session of EEC ministers in April and at the Bremen "summit meeting" in July, these plans envision the creation of a mechanism to guarantee currency stability and protection from the falling dollar.

The plans in their present form were initiated by the FRG and France. However, this proposal has been resisted by other, financially weaker EEC partners, particularly Italy and Britain. These countries are afraid that the new monetary system will become no more than a new variation on the "monetary snake," which they declined to take part in when it was originally proposed. Some EEC countries fear the political consequences that might eventually result from the creation of a European monetary system in which the FRG will play a major role. This is being spotlighted by the French press. LE MATIN writes today that the creation of a European monetary system will confirm the leading role of the FRG, and that the British attitude will evoke unsurmountable obstacles for the community.

Striving to push through the European monetary system idea, the leaders of the Nine have held a number of meetings in recent weeks with the aim of settling mutual differences.

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However, they have not succeeded so far. What matters in particular is Britain's refusal to participate in the new monetary system.

In view of this, prospects for the last summit meeting in Brussels are being evaluated with skepticism.

CMEA SECRETARY ON TALKS WITH EEC IN BRUSSELS

LD041604Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--In accordance with an earlier arrangement, a regular meeting of delegations of the CMEA and CMEA member-countries, headed by Secretary of the CMEA Nikolay Fadeyev, and a delegation of the EEC, headed by Vice President of the Commission of European Communities Wilhelm Haferkamp, was held in Brussels on November 22-25.

Speaking in a TASS interview CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev said:

It should be noted that the discussion in Brussels was frank and, to my view, useful. It demonstrated once again that there are no juridicial, organisational or economic causes that could obstruct the conclusion of a framework agreement between the CMEA and CMEA member-countries, on the one hand, and the EEC and EEC member-countries, on the other hand, on a wide range of questions, including questions of trade and economic relations. This required, however, that good will be displayed by the EEC.

KIRICHENKO HEADS CPSU DELEGATION FOR PARIS TALKS WITH PCF

LD050010Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Paris today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF], in accordance with a plan for inter-party links between the CPSU and the PCF. The delegation is headed by Nikolay Kirichenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Odesskaya Obkom of the Ukraine.

LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY RESOLUTION 'DEFENDS SOVIET UNION'

LD041709Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent dispatch: "Among Luxembourg's Communists"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 23 November--The recent Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL] national conference adopted the resolution "On Certain Questions of the International Communist Movement." In particular, the resolution published by ZEITUNG says that the last 2 or 3 years in the life of the European communist movement have been marked by broad and active discussion of urgent political problems, both current and anticipated. Under the conditions of the profound crisis which embraces every sphere of capitalist society, the communist parties are faced with the utmost urgency by the following questions: What should be done in the present situation? In what direction should we move? What is the new potential for the revolutionary struggle? What are the ways and means of achieving this potential?

In advocating a creative approach to questions of the communist party's theory and practical activity, certain participants in the theoretical debate taking place among communists actually dismiss the general laws of historical development and the revolutionary struggle discovered by Marx, Engels and Lenin. However, the entire historical experience of the struggle for the socialist restructuring of society is generalized and concentrated in those laws.

Luxembourg's communists, the resolution continues, object also to the attempts to depict the character of the future socialist society in a particular industrially developed country on the basis of contrasting it with the existing socialism. This is not only unjust to our comrades in the socialist countries and to their peoples; it also damages our own struggle since it lessens the attractiveness of the socialist future in the masses' eyes and runs counter to the interests of the international unity of communists and all progressive forces. And so the PCL, like other communist parties, regards its duty as defending the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries against the attacks of both imperialism and Maoism and the invalid, prejudiced criticism which sometimes emanates from democratic, leftwing and even communist circles.

The resolution concludes: We do not cling to words in themselves or to terms as such. The crux of the matter is the real class content and the real political trend of particular concepts and conclusions. But it is for precisely this reason that it seems to us that concepts such as Marxism-Leninism or proletarian internationalism are filled with profound meaning and embody the revolutionary traditions of the communist movement. The PCL favors creativity in theory and policy which assumes knowledge and assimilation of everything already created by revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice.

BRITISH DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES CONCERNED OVER PRC ARMS SALE PLANS

LD011141Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The plans to sell China the latest British Harrier vertical takeoff jet fighters are giving rise to serious misgivings among the British democratic public. Boris Kalagin, our correspondent in London, reports:

The plans envisage the PRC's purchase of 90 such aircraft and the acquisition of patents for their production at Chinese plants. Talks will continue early next year when British Secretary of State for Industry Varley is to leave for Peking on an official visit.

The British bourgeois press does not conceal the fact that the Harrier fighters can be used as a means to deliver nuclear weapons, and that the Peking leaders intend to purchase this up-to-date offensive military equipment to station it on the Sino-Soviet border. The completion of such a deal would mean that the British ruling circles would actively join Peking's anti-Soviet campaign and would encourage it into further hostile actions against the Soviet Union.

The democratic circles of Great Britain and British peace champions oppose the sale of arms to China. Protests against this dangerous deal have also been voiced in Parliament. James Lamond, Labour MP, asked British Prime Minister Callaghan a question in which he stressed that the sale of arms to China could have a negative effect on the disarmament talks being held among the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain. This question was supported by many Labour MP's.

James Lamond said in a conversation with me: [Lamond--begin recording in English fading into Russian translation] I am in favor of the development of trade but not of trade in arms. The rightwing reactionary forces of Great Britain hope that they can harm the Soviet Union by kindling enmity between the USSR and China. We must not forget that the very same forces in this country before the beginning of World War II encouraged the rearmament of Hitlerite Germany because they calculated that Hitler would attack the Soviet Union. I would advise those seeking to arm China to remember the lessons of history. [end recording]

GROMYKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD041640Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PDRY Muhammad Salih Muti', who is staying in Moscow, on his way home.

During the meeting, that passed in a friendly atmosphere, detailed views were exchanged on questions of bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

The sides expressed conviction that the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY meets the cardinal interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of ensuring peace in the Middle East area. Note was made of the importance of the congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party as an outstanding event in the history of Democratic Yemen, symbolising the resolve of its people to build a socialist society in accordance with its choice. Muhammad Salih Muti' conveyed gratitude on behalf of the PDRY leadership to the Soviet leadership and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the big and effective aid given by the Soviet Union to Democratic Yemen.

When discussing the situation in the Middle East the sides emphatically condemned the policy of Egyptian-Israeli separate deals under the aegis of the United States as running counter to the interests of the Arab peoples and being directed against the implementation of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and obstructing the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area. They stressed the big importance of the decisions of the Baghdad meeting of heads of state and government of Arab countries in the cause of strengthening the unity of action of Arabs in their struggle against this anti-Arab policy, for attaining an all-embracing Middle East settlement.

The two sides expressed concern over the continuing tension in the south of the Arabian Peninsula which the imperialist forces are trying to use for interference in the affairs of the states of that area. It was noted that the interests of normalising the situation would be served by the development of goodneighbourly relations between states of the area on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0632 GMT on 5 December carries a 4 December, Moscow-dated report that says: "A meeting of Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, with Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), took place today. Questions of Soviet-PDRY relations were discussed during the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere."]

PDRY LEADER DENIES INVENTIONS ABOUT SOVIET BASES IN PDRY

LD042220Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, December 4, TASS--The prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, has highly assessed the country's relations with the Soviet Union.

"We have excellent relations with the USSR", he said, in an interview to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was cooperating with the USSR in the economic, scientific and technical spheres.

The prime minister of Democratic Yemen resolutely denied inventions about Soviet war bases in his country. "We did not grant the Soviet Union naval or any other war bases in Yemen due to a simple reason: The Soviet Union did not ask us for them. It has no interest in such bases...on the contrary, the imperialist nations, headed by the United States, possess large war bases in this region to defend their oil interests".

The prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stressed that the USSR was giving all-out support to the national-liberation movements. "We are convinced that cooperation with the Soviet Union is a substantial factor contributing to the victory of the liberation movements", he said.

REPORTS OF SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN 'SHEER CONCOCTIONS'

LD041712Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Sheer Concoctions"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, December 4 TASS--Some provincial American newspapers, specifically, the Atlanta Journal CONSTITUTION, put out in Atlanta (Georgia), and the Washington bureau of the newspaper trust of the same town "Cox Newspapers," on Sunday printed a report, saying that the Soviet Union is allegedly involved in internal events taking place in Iran. It is alleged with reference to "intelligence sources" that the USSR "finances right-wing Moslem forces" which come out against the government.

But such concoctions are turned down by the American press itself. Thus, R. Apple, a New York TIMES correspondent, reports from Tehran today that high-placed diplomats of Western embassies received distrustfully the hints of Soviet Union's participation in the campaign with a view "to undermine or destabilize" the present regime in Iran. In the same reports in the American press it is admitted that the causes of the events taking place in Iran are rooted in Iran itself, but not somewhere outside.

MASS ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN TEHRAN

LD050952Y Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 4, TASS--News agencies report from Tehran that last night in the Iranian capital was again a troubled one. Mass antigovernment demonstrations were held in many parts of the city. As on previous occasions the demonstrations were fired upon. Electricity was cut off in Tehran for several hours. Today clashes resumed early in the morning and the city's business life is practically at a standstill. There is an acute shortage of foodstuffs. The head of the military administration of Tehran announced on the radio that the authorities will go on taking the toughest measures "for stopping the disorders".

Reports about popular unrest and its suppression by troops have come in also from Buchir, Mashhad, Esfahan, Mahabad and other cities. Many people were killed and wounded, Hun-reds--arrested. A group of oppositionary deputies in the Majlis--the lower chamber of the Iranian Government--condemned the actions of General Azhari's military government, holding him responsible for the shooting down of peaceful demonstrations.

A protest was made against the continuing detention of the leaders of the oppositionary National Front Sanjabi and Foruhar. These two politicians, the deputies underlined, have been kept in prison for more than three weeks despite the fact that the charges against them, of alleged anticonstitutional statements, have been unproved.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Paris, December 4, TASS--The well-known Iranian religious figure Khomeini, now in exile in France, made a statement in which he described the events of recent days in Iran as a "bloodbath". He called on Iranian soldiers to disobey orders and not to fire on the demonstrators.

The paper L'HUMANITE, commenting on the scope of antigovernment actions in Iran, writes that the working class is playing a notable role in them, as it consistently resorts to strikes. In this connection the paper reports the beginning of a strike at the enterprises of a major oil company Iran Pan-American, which is developing offshore oilfields in the Persian Gulf.

Islamabad, December 4, TASS--A correspondent of the Pakistani weekly VIEWPOINT reports from Tehran that the tough repressions and gross force to which the military government of Iran resorts in order to suppress antigovernment actions merely exacerbates the crisis situation. The report makes it clear that the authorities are increasingly afraid that sentiments opposed to the regime and open discontent and insubordination in connection with the utilisation of troops for shooting down demonstrations, will spread to the army.

In view of the Azhari government's inability to alleviate the political crisis in Iran, to lower the pitch of the antigovernment actions that are sweeping the country, the question is now vigorously studied in the Iranian capital, the VIEWPOINT says, of restoring a civilian government, led by some pro-American figure. The former prime minister, Amini, is named as a probable candidate. During meetings with the shah, writes the VIEWPOINT, Amini demanded that in case of his appointment to the premiership, he be given control over the armed forces and the security service--SAVAK--the two props on which the monarchy rests.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BYRD'S 'SECRET MISSION' TO IRAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 November page 5, under the heading "Secret Mission," carries a TASS report on Senator Byrd's visit to Iran. The PRAVDA report differs from an earlier item on the Byrd visit, published in the 29 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F1 under the headline "Senator Byrd in Iran on 'Secret Mission' for Carter," in the following ways:

Page F 1, paragraph six, line four in PRAVDA version reads ...Tehran and Shiraz.

Today G.R. Azhari, prime minister of the Iranian provisional military government, has announced in connection with the mass demonstrations planned for 2 December that the government will take the most resolute steps if riots break out in the country. He said that any gatherings during the curfew in Mashhad, Qom, Esfahan and other cities under martial law are prohibited...PRAVDA version ends at this point.

KHADDAM, HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT OPPOSE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD041900Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, December 4, TASS--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam strongly criticised the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat aimed at signing a separate "peace" treaty with Israel. Speaking in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY'Y AL-'AMM he stressed that during the year after the trip to the occupied Jerusalem, As-Sadat has ultimately withdrawn from the general Arab struggle against the Israeli aggression. Now he is ready to conclude a separate deal with Tel Aviv, and this readiness cannot be camouflaged by reports on "differences" which allegedly cropped up at the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

The aim of the delays with finalising the treaty between Egypt and Israel, the Syrian minister pointed out, consists in us waiting till the time when the wide public and political repercussions caused by the Arab summit in Baghdad, which as is known resolutely rejected the policy of separate deals with the Israeli aggressor, subside.

Amman, December 4, TASS--Jordan does not consider the accords signed by the United States, Egypt and Israel at Camp David as an acceptable basis for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East, Jordanian King Husayn said here. The head of the Jordanian state re-affirmed that a just and lasting Middle East settlement must be based on full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

King Husayn positively evaluated the results of the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad, in particular its great role in strengthening Arab solidarity, which is an important factor in the struggle for genuine peace in the Middle East.

New York, December 4, TASS--The Camp David formula approved by Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv will not bring peace to the Middle East, a CBS correspondent was told by Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. He pointed out that a guest for a Middle East settlement must be carried out under the aegis of the U.N. Security Council with the direct participation of the Soviet Union. Without the USSR, the Palestinian leader says, the Arab peoples will not see genuine peace.

Yasir 'Arafat condemned the policy of the United States stubbornly refusing to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, although 105 states of the world--members of the United Nations Organization--already maintain friendly ties with it. He also rejected all the slanderous attacks by the American propaganda on the PLO.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee excluded any possibility that the Palestinian people will ever agree to the plan of granting a curtailed "autonomy" for the population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector drawn up by the participants in the Egyptian-Israeli separate bargaining. In his words, the aim of the plan is to impose eternal Israeli domination on the Palestinians. Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian people is determined to carry on the struggle for the creation of its independent national state.

CORRESPONDENT IN CAIRO SEES EARLY SIGNING OF TREATY

LD022304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[From "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] According to the latest reports from Cairo, the Egyptian leadership has agreed to the U.S. plan for a separate settlement with Israel, and has supposedly renounced its own proposals. Here is Kim Gerasimov, our correspondent in Egypt:

In Egyptian press circles, reports of disagreements between Egypt and Israel that are supposed to be hindering the progress of their separate talks with Washington are not taken too seriously. There is no doubt here that a separate peace treaty will soon be signed, in spite of all the very dramatic statements being made daily by officials in Cairo and Tel Aviv. Disagreements here exist only on precise timing. Some think it possible to conclude a final agreement as early as December, while others assume that it will be signed in Cairo in a couple of months.

[Kasparov] Well, what do most observers think?

[Gerasimov] Most agree that Cairo is too deeply stuck in the U.S. scheme for re-constructing the Near East, which is based on the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo alliance. Egypt, as you know, has refused financial aid from the Arab countries that attended the recent Baghdad summit conference and has publicly pinned its hopes on help from the United States--from which Egypt is thirsting to obtain, under the so-called Carter plan, \$10-15 billion for 5 years.

[Kasparov] Well, what then is the reason for the delay in signing the separate treaty?

[Gerasimov] Observers see the delay as a desire by the participants to quell the present wave of Arab opposition to the deal and to split the anti-Camp David front of the Arab states. In line with this, great expectations are attached to the monarchical regimes of the Persian Gulf, with their close ties to the United States. And, as always, intimidation by the imaginary Soviet threat is being intensified. It should be noted, however, that even in the Persian Gulf, with its conservative regimes, the public is very much against attempts to solve the Near East problem via the Washington recipe.

PRAVDA REPORTS VISIT OF ISRAELI 'PEACE-LOVING' DELEGATION

LD041535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Trip Concluded"; For earlier reports on the Israeli peace delegation's visit, see the 1 and 4 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] A group of representatives from various circles of the Israeli peace-loving public that has adopted realistic positions on the question of establishing peace in the Near East was in the USSR 21-30 November at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee.

The group visited Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk and had numerous meetings with representatives of the Soviet public. During talks with the Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace there was an exchange of opinions on peacefully settling the Near East conflict.

The representatives of the peace-loving Israeli public declared that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Near East can be achieved only on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of all the states and peoples of that region, including the Palestinian Arab people. The group's members emphasized the pressing need for the Soviet Union to take an active part in resolving the problems of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Near East. They expressed their solidarity with Soviet peace champions' struggle to strengthen detente and noted the Soviet people's profound devotion to the ideals of peace and international cooperation. The opinion was expressed that this visit and the talks held will contribute to better mutual understanding between the Soviet and Israeli peace-loving public.

ISRAELI MINISTER REVEALS PLANS FOR NEW SETTLEMENTS

LD011654Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Rome, December 1, TASS--The network of Israeli militarized settlements in the occupied territories on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and on the Golan Heights will be expanded.

This was stated by Ari'el Sharon, the Israeli minister for agriculture and chairman of the ministerial Committee for Settlements. Addressing the inhabitants of one such settlement on the Sinai Peninsula, he stressed that Israel intended to build new colonies on Jordan's West Bank and strengthen the existing ones once the present three-month freeze on new settlements ends. The Israeli minister urged the settlers to remain in the lands captured by Tel Aviv and not to leave the already created settlements.

By making this statement, Ari'el Sharon actually confirmed on behalf of his government the reports appearing in the West lately about the plans hatched by Israel to further colonize the occupied Arab territories. In conformity with these reports, the Begin Cabinet is now studying the plans to settle another 27,100 Jewish families on the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River, submitted to it by the International Jewish Agency for Israel (Sohnut). The plans provide for the creation of 46 new Israeli settlements in this territory within the next five years.

More than one hundred settlements have so far been created in the Israel-occupied Arab lands. Large military garrisons are stationed in many of them. They are interconnected by a ramified infrastructure. The frank admission of Ari'el Sharon concerning the Israeli Government's annexionist plans is extra proof of the cynical stand of Tel Aviv, which obviously believes that the conclusion of a separate Israeli-Egyptian deal will pave the way to the perpetuation of its presence in the lands captured from the Arab states.

USSR, SYRIA SIGN OIL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD011632Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, December 1, TASS--A protocol on cooperation in the field of oil industry has been signed here between the USSR Ministry of the Oil Industry and the Syrian Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources.

The Soviet delegation that took part in the work of the Subcommission on Oil Industry of the permanent Soviet-Syrian Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation was received by the Syrian minister of oil and mineral resources, 'Isa Darwish.

CONSERVATIVES LAUNCH NEW COMBAT OPERATIONS IN LEBANON

LDO41600Y Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 4, TASS--Alarming news continues coming from Lebanon's southern areas. The conservative forces launched there combat operations with the support and direct participation of Israeli military. Their armed detachments raid villages, terrorizing the local population and forcing local inhabitants to join the so-called Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon. Artillery of the right-wing forces shelled the populated localities of Tibnin and Yatar.

The conservatives are strengthening at a high rate their combat positions with new equipment, lavishly supplied by Israel. This work is particularly intensive near Lake Risham and around the town of Bint Jubayl. Tel Aviv instigates in every way Lebanon's conservative forces to spreading their provocative activity to other areas of the country. According to press reports, an Israeli vessel with weapons and ammunition, including heavy artillery, arrived the other day at the port of Juniyah north of Beirut. It also brought their commander of the puppet "Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon", S. Haddad, who met with one of the leaders of the right-wing Kata'ib Party, B. al-Jumayyil, and discussed with him questions of coordinating joint actions.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
E A S T E R N M E D I T E R R A N E A N

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TURKEY'S TRADE MINISTER ON RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

LDO50006Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0751 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

["Relations Are Expanding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ankara, 4 December--TASS correspondent Aleksey Yerovchenkov reports:

"The results of our visit to the Soviet Union were good," Teoman Koprululer, Turkey's minister of trade, told a TASS correspondent. He said: "An important result of the visit was the signing of a long-term trade agreement with the USSR to the tune of \$1.275 billion."

We received a constructive approach from the Soviet side and the desire to develop mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation, the minister stressed. The first exhibition of Turkish export goods, in which more than 120 Turkish firms and cooperatives of the state and private sector took part, opened in Moscow on 24 November. We are pleased by the great interest shown by Soviet visitors to the Turkish exhibition. The exhibition is helping the expansion of business contacts: In the space of a few days contracts worth \$70 million were signed.

T. Koprululer expressed the conviction that the agreements reached in Moscow would benefit both countries.

TURKISH VESSELS TO ODESSA ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY RETURN VISIT

LDO30104Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] It is reported from Moscow that a Turkish fleet commanded by Vice Admiral (Toktamis) will pay an official and friendly return visit to Odessa between 5 and 8 December. The Turkish fleet will comprise the Turkish destroyers Gayret and Peyk.

IMF DEMANDS CONTRADICT TURKEY'S NATIONAL INTERESTS

LDO21815Y Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, December 2, TASS--Talks began here between a delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Turkish side on the granting of a credit of 38 million dollars to Turkey.

The arrival of the emissaries from across the ocean aroused wide-spread comments in the local press. Observers note that the Turkish public expresses a great doubt as to the sincerity of the IMF intentions. The newspaper GUENAYDIN points out that IMF experts intend to demand a 30-percent devaluation of the Turkish lira. Among conditions for "aid" to Turkey, the fund is also demanding a freeze of wages to workers and a reduction of budget expenditure for social needs. It is evident that compliance with such demands contradicts the country's national interests.

CLEDWYN HUGHES SENT TO AFRICA FOR 'SPECIAL REASONS'

ID011936Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Valery Belyanskiy commentary]

[Text] It is now a few days since the prime minister, James Callaghan, dispatched his personal emissary, Cledwyn Hughes, to Africa. His mission, the prime minister has said, is to determine whether there are conditions for convening a conference on Rhodesia in Britain next year with the participation of all the parties to the conference.

Will the Hughes mission be more successful than all the previous, numerous negotiations that London's representatives have already had at all levels with the parties to the conflict? It seems to me that there are hardly any illusions on this score, either in London or in Salisbury, or in the capitals of what are known as the frontline states. The leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front have already firmly ruled out any possibility of their participation in an all-party conference.

The head of the Rhodesian racist regime, Ian Smith, has said that British and American policy on Rhodesia has ended in failure. And pessimism about the outcome of the Hughes mission has been voiced by President Kaunda and other African leaders.

What was it, in that case, that prompted London to dispatch a representative on such a distant journey to come to a final conclusion, as the OBSERVER said, that there is no hope of a compromise? There is reason to think that there were special reasons for this, which the British press prefers not to go into.

First of all, it seems to me, James Callaghan's decision was prompted by domestic political considerations. It was something in the nature of an attempt to shake off the pressure of the conservative opposition while at the same time showing potential voters a semblance of vigorous action to solve the Rhodesian problem which has been clamoring for solution for years.

I don't know how much, if at all, these maneuvers will add to Labour's political weight, but they certainly seem to please the self-styled Rhodesian prime minister, Ian Smith. London's initiative gives him more time, which he has already proved his regime uses quite effectively.

The endless chain of fruitless negotiations conducted by London on Rhodesia has enabled Smith to regroup his forces, modernize his army's hardware and start preparing supposedly democratic reforms, which are intended to bring about the eventual diplomatic recognition of his regime by the West. And by the way, Smith's recent visit to the United States showed that influential people in Washington are prepared to give his cause material and moral support. Much encouraged, Smith even said on his return to Salisbury that the character of his talks in the United States implied de facto recognition of his regime. One wonders whether this Western attitude is not inspiring Smith to escalate military operations against the people's liberation forces and conduct more terror raids into neighboring countries.

Certainly, Smith's intransigence in the matter of the transfer of power to the African majority seems to be directly due to the policies of the Western states, which do not want Rhodesia to have a progressive regime, for such a regime could undermine their economic and strategic interests in southern Africa. Viewed in this context, Shell and British Petroleum were acting quite logically in supplying Salisbury with oil in circumvention of sanctions.

Equally logical in these circumstances are the activities of the munitions firms in the NATO countries that supply Salisbury with arms and various types of military equipment. Nor can (?it) be ruled out that London and Washington are counting on Smith's being able to physically remove the Patriotic Front forces from having a say in deciding Rhodesia's future. Certainly, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH urged only a few days ago that Britain ought to take a tough line towards the Patriotic Front. The paper suggested telling the front leaders that if they refused to negotiate Britain and the United States would officially recognize the present transitional government. Admittedly, such official recognition could follow. However, what prospects are there of perpetuating the racist Smith regime, so convenient to the West? It seems to me the white settlers have already made known their assessment of these prospects: Emigration from the country has this year reached a record figure.

RHODESIA'S PLAN FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT SCORED

ID050039Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Dec 78 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When Ian Smith said that the blacks would (?achieve) power in the country as soon as the sheep learned to round up the dog he was not cracking another racist joke. Salisbury's decision to set up a coalition government shows that irreconcilable racism remains the cornerstone of the Smith regime. Whites are (?to be) guaranteed at least one quarter of the ministerial posts in the new government and what is more the coalition (?principles) are written into the new Constitution and will exist all through the first Parliament or at least to 5 years.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH goes along with Mr Smith's policy of an internal settlement. Even so it said the plan is to encourage the white population and gradually reduce black participation in the government. It describes the road Mr Smith has chosen as provocative and near-sighted. [Word indistinct] what has prompted Ian Smith to make another frankly racist move and at a time when the British and United States emissaries are engaging in more shuttle diplomacy with a view to bringing about an all-party conference on Rhodesia? If there was no hope of calling such a conference before, as Whitehall believed unofficially, there is certainly no hope now since Mr Smith's latest decision. The toughened position of the Rhodesian leader is obviously not so much a response to the idea of an all-party conference but a response to the readiness of London and Washington to recognize the internal settlement de facto.

This readiness encourages him to cast off even a pretense of sharing power with black representatives and allowing one-man one-vote elections. The secret moral and material aid, including military aid which the Western powers have been giving the Smith regime over the years must have convinced Mr Smith that London and Washington would rather ignore world opinion than let the Patriotic Front determine the future of Rhodesia.

I don't know whether London and Washington will be grateful to Mr Smith, but a few days ago he said publicly that he was glad to report that the governments of Britain and the United States informed him that if any parties refused to attend a conference on Rhodesia it would be held without them. [Words indistinct] question whether Britain and the United States would have the resolve, strength and courage to do so. Only time will tell. Mr Smith's latest racist moves indeed cause London and Washington to show extra resolve and courage, but he apparently hopes for success. Western stakes in Rhodesia are high enough.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. CRITICIZED AT KHARTOUM AFRO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

LDO30030Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] An Afro-American conference has been held in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. That was the ninth meeting of this kind, our commentator Grigoriy Tanov recalls. The first one was held in 1968. The forums bring together representatives of the public and official circles in the United States and of a number of African countries. Washington, as a rule, sends strong propaganda teams to such conferences. This time it set a record [words indistinct]. The American delegation had 100 members with the United States ambassador at the United Nations, Andrew Young, at the head. The total number of African representatives was only 70. Yet even this favorable disproportion failed to spare Washington quite a few [words indistinct]. It is reported that the United States delegation failed to impose anti-Soviet or anti-Cuban (?theses) on the delegates although this is the dominant theme in the Western propaganda of 1978 to Africa.

The paradox is that although the share of pro-Western participants in the African delegations grows from meeting to meeting, criticism of United States policy in Africa doesn't get weaker. This is natural for there is more than enough ground for criticism.

The outgoing year witnessed major anti-African actions by NATO countries, the United States in the first place, and at Khartoum Mr Young, the American senators, the diplomats, were given facts of such actions. It was indicated, for example, that the United States has actually colluded with the racist regimes in the south of Africa in disregard of the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. Arms shipments to Pretoria and Salisbury, United States mercenaries, United States financial aid to South Africa, Washington's efforts to solve the problems of Zimbabwe and Namibia against African interests--all such actions can hardly promote Afro-American relations. The activities of United States corporations and government economic organizations in Africa also came under criticism.

There is one more point: (?If) many of the African countries [words indistinct] boycotted that meeting, it is because they mistrust the (?true) role of the Afro-American Institute in New York, that traditional sponsor of the meeting. When the Khartoum conference was underway United States papers disclosed fresh (?details) of the tasks and contacts of a number of American research centers engaged in African studies. These tasks, in fact, provide for ideological subversion by the West in Africa. As to the contacts, these lead directly to the CIA and to the head offices of major American corporations.

PRC USES 'SLANDER SMOKESCREEN' AGAINST USSR, ETHIOPIA

LD291854Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Julik writes:

An international week in support of the Ethiopian revolution is being held in many countries of the world from November 23 to 30. It was noted during these days in the press. In the speeches by prominent public and political figures that profound socio-economic changes are now taking place in Ethiopia, the most ancient state of the continent, a cradle of African civilisation. Ethiopia's experience on the road of socialist development may exert tremendous revolutionising influence on the whole of Africa. For this reason it is the duty of all progressive forces of our planet to give extensive political, moral and material support to the Ethiopian revolution, to protect it from intrigues by imperialism and reaction.

"Of special importance in this connection is the signing in Moscow of a historic document--the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia," wrote the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN.

The week of solidarity with Ethiopia was also marked in the PRC, but purely in Peking style.

Some time before the week, when staying in Khartoum, the deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National Assembly Ulanfu unleashed a barrage of groundless accusations concerning the true aims of Sudan's eastern neighbour and called on right-wing Arab regimes to create an anti-Ethiopian "Red Sea pact". Then the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY circulated in the world a malicious article in which it made a futile attempt to smear Soviet-Ethiopian relations and prove that the intention of the two countries to develop mutually advantageous cooperation, to facilitate the cause of peace and detente as proclaimed in the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty, allegedly threatens Africa's independence. The aim of the agency's slanderous allegations about the "Soviet threat" in Ethiopia, about the USSR's intention to "bite off" one African country after another so as to then "swallow" the entire continent is obvious. The smoke screen of slander built up in Peking is needed by its "inventors" for whipping up anti-Sovietism and pushing the United States and other imperialist powers to new acts of interference in the Horn of Africa, and also for camouflaging their own unseemly doings in that area.

BENIN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATIONAL DAY MEETING

LD301648Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Cotonou, November 30, TASS--Mathieu Kerekou, the president of the People's Republic of Benin, expressed the Benin people's determination to follow along the road of socialist development on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Addressing a mass meeting, held here to mark the country's national holiday today, he emphasized that thanks to this choice the People's Republic of Benin in a brief span of time made much progress in socio-economic changes and the development of people's democracy.

The president exposed the machinations of imperialism, which has not abandoned attempts to interfere with the independent development of the People's Republic of Benin. Reactionary forces are hatching ever more conspiracies against the peace-loving people of Benin.

Speaking of the republic's foreign policy, Kerekou emphasized that its keystone was unconditional support of the national liberation movements of all continents, specifically, the struggle by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

TARAKI-LED AFGHAN DELEGATION CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Kremlin Talks Begin

LD041844Y Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-Afghan relations were discussed in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding at the talks that began in the Kremlin today. It was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of neighborliness and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan are in the cardinal interests of the Soviet and Afghan peoples. New conditions for expanding, perfecting and deepening this cooperation in various fields appeared as a result of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Taking part in the talks are Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Taraki, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister; Amin, member of the Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Wali, member of the Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of public health and acting minister of planning; Ziray, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of agriculture and land reform; and Suma, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of higher education.

The Soviet leaders wished the friendly Afghan people success in implementing the program of radical socioeconomic transformations in the country, and in creating a new social and state system in the interests of the Afghan people. Nur Mohammad Taraki expressed sincere gratitude for the aid and support to the Afghan people in their struggle for consolidating the revolutionary gains and in building a society free from exploitation. Also studied during the talks were some topical international problems, including the situation in Asia. The coincidence of the Soviet and Afghan positions in the struggle for peace and international security, against attempts at interference in the internal affairs of independent states and for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and various forms of racial discrimination was noted. The talks will continue.

Talks End

LD051134Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-Afghan talks ended in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part on the Afghan side were: Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the republic; Amin, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Wali, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, minister of public health, and acting minister of planning; Ziray, member of the Politburo and minister of agriculture and land reform; and Suma, member of the Politburo and minister of higher education.

During the talks an exchange of views continued on questions of Soviet-Afghan relations. The sides noted basic directions and specific measures for further broadening and deepening neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. During a discussion of international problems, both sides unanimously supported detente, solving disputed issues through talks and developing cooperation and friendship between the peoples of Asia and the entire world.

A joint communique was issued accordingly, and will be published in the press. The talks took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty Signed

LD051140Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] We have just received a TASS report:

The signing of a Treaty of Friendship, Neighborliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] took place in the Great Kremlin Hall today. The treaty was signed for the USSR by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and for the DRA by Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Also signed was an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the DRA on setting up a permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan commission on economic cooperation.

The agreement was signed for the USSR Government by Skachkov, chairman of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation, and for the DRA Government by Wali, minister of public health, performing the duties of the minister of planning.

Present at the signing ceremonies were Comrades Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of the USSR state committees, and other Soviet officials; and for the DRA by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Amin, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ziray, minister of agriculture and land reform; Suma, minister of higher education; and other officials.

AFGHANISTAN ESTABLISHES NEW CENTRAL NEWSPAPER

LDO40338Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 3, TASS--A new daily DA SAUR INKILAB has been launched in Kabul in the Pushtu language. It will be the central press organ of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

A message from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, Nur Mohammad Taraki, in connection with the publishing of the paper, says this new mass media organ will illuminate Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy. It will carry materials on the measures of the Afghan Government towards the country's economic, social and cultural development and the building of a new society.

PAKISTAN'S DISCONTENT WITH CENTO MEMBERSHIP NOTED

LDO41051Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[M. Fokin article: "Against Participation in CENTO"]

[Text] The Pakistani public expresses legitimate indignation at the country's continued participation in the CENTO military bloc. A broad response was aroused in the press by a statement by Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to the chief martial law administrator, indicating that the government is seriously considering withdrawing from CENTO.

Commenting on this statement, the Pakistani newspaper DAILY NEWS wrote: "CENTO has outlived its usefulness, and Pakistan's membership in this dubious grouping has brought the country nothing but harm. Our presence in CENTO is detrimental to Pakistan's sovereignty and is substantially undermining the country's prestige in the international arena." Nobody can deny, the NEW TIMES newspaper writes, that CENTO has always been indifferent to Pakistan's fate. That organization only serves U.S. interests. A political observer on the newspaper DAWN wrote that in connection with the change in the situation in central and southern Asia, the time has come to hold a referendum on Pakistan's membership in CENTO.

The CENTO bloc, created in 1955 under the aegis of the United States and Britain, was, according to the American weekly TIME, the invention of J.F. Dulles. He invented it as a copy of NATO. The United States, although not officially part of the bloc, participates actively in the work of all its committees and is in practice the leading member of the organization, which includes Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Britain. From the start Western strategists regarded CENTO as an instrument in the struggle against national liberation and democratic movements in southern Asia and the Near East, as well as against the USSR. The creation of the military pact caused concern in the region.

Stressing CENTO's significance for the West, the Iranian newspaper AYANDEGAN wrote that one country's withdrawal from the bloc would have important political consequences, one of which would be to break the Western defensive belt, which includes NATO and CENTO. British Foreign Secretary D. Owen, speaking at a press conference this year after CENTO's annual council session, stated: "I think that the idea of uniting Pakistan, Iran and Turkey is a good idea. If CENTO did not exist, then when Pakistan, for instance, had problems in its relations with the Western world, it would move much farther away from us."

Thus, CENTO is assigned the role of defending the West's interests in that region and at the same time of restraining the anti-imperialist, democratic movement in the bloc's member countries, including Pakistan. Trying to make the bloc appear respectable and to reassure the public, Western imperialist circles state that CENTO is becoming an economic alliance. However, in reality the essence of the pact has not changed, and joint "economic" projects within the CENTO framework are restricted to the construction of communications networks, strategic roads and other projects for military purposes.

Reports have recently appeared indicating that the United States is planning to expand CENTO. Egyptian President as-Sadat has expressed his interest in joining the bloc. As the KUWAIT TIMES newspaper reported, the United States, like Egypt, is interested in creating a "security belt" around the states opposed to Israel. That is, those opposing the Egyptian-Israeli deal made behind the Arab peoples' backs. It is impossible not to notice the increased interest that Peking has begun to display in CENTO. It is true that such facts have ceased to cause surprise. China's alliance with the most reactionary forces in the modern world, whether it be NATO, the fascist junta in Chile or the reactionary regimes in southern Africa, has become a commonplace phenomenon. The aforementioned weekly TIME wrote on this point: "By an irony of fate, one of the factors that is helping to strengthen CENTO is China. During his visit to Tehran last August, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng told the shah that he was concerned about the 'moral, physical and political decline of the traditional groupings in that region.' In the geopolitics of the seventies China is an honorary member of CENTO."

As early as the beginning of the seventies the Pakistani Government questioned the expediency of remaining in CENTO and SEATO. In 1972, Pakistan withdrew from SEATO, but remained a member of CENTO. One reason for this decision was that, first, the country is traditionally linked with Turkey and Iran--CENTO members--both within the framework of bilateral relations and within the framework of the economic organization "Regional Cooperation for Development." Second, Pakistan's ruling circles counted on obtaining economic aid from the United States and Britain as a member of CENTO. However, these hopes were not realized. The constantly increasing military budget, which has reached the huge sum of \$800 billion, and maintaining a 400,000-strong army were among the reasons for the exacerbation of the country's economic and financial situation.

Recent steps by Pakistan's leadership, particularly Pakistan's participation as a guest at the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, inspire hope among the country's public. They feel that the time has come to finally resolve the question of CENTO membership. In this respect the statement by Gen Zia-ul-Haq, president and chief marshal law administrator, who said that "in our time it is better to be a nonaligned country than to join any bloc," also looked hopeful. The Asian peoples' desire for peace is irreversible. The Pakistani and public leaders of the trade union and workers' movement persistently demand withdrawal from CENTO and dissociation from the militarist course of the Western states and China.

INDO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY PRAISED

LD302252Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, November 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The 25th anniversary of the signing of the first long-term trade agreement between the Soviet Union and India falls due on December 2. This date, which is a significant landmark in the development of Soviet-Indian relations, is broadly marked in the business circles of the country.

Particularly favourable conditions for the development of Soviet-Indian trade have been created as a result of the visit to India in November 1973 of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the TASS correspondent has been told by well-known Indian economic commentator G. Mishra.

The great significance of the Soviet-Indian trade agreement for the development of mutually-beneficial trade and economic links has been reaffirmed already in the first years of its operation. India has got a possibility to diversify and broaden its exports, having lessened dependence on the capitalist market. Trade between the USSR and India increased from 1.7 million roubles in 1953 to 926 million roubles in 1977. In the opinion of Indian economic commentators, the period of 25 years that passed after the signing of the first long-term trade agreement between the USSR and India convincingly shows how much can be attained by states in economic cooperation, if the relations between countries with different social and economic systems are based on mutual benefit and equality.

Long-Term Program Signed

LD012323Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Initialling of the long-term program for economic, trade and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India has taken place in Delhi. The program determines specific directions and forms of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. We, in India, regard the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union as very important. They are mutually advantageous and are of a stable nature, said Rajadhyaksha, deputy chairman of India's Planning Commission, in a talk with a TASS correspondent.

NEPALESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

LD041057Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meetings on Soviet Soil"]

[Excerpts] A Nepalese parliamentary delegation, headed by (Ram) Hari Sharma, chairman of the National Panchayat, continued its tour of Moscow on 26 November.

On the same day the delegation left the Soviet Union. The Nepalese parliamentarians were seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies G.S. Yevdokimenko and P.M. Khodos; and other officials, as well as Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, Nepalese ambassador to the USSR.

"This visit," (Ram) Hari Sharma told a TASS correspondent before his departure, "was very useful. Our tour of republics in the Soviet Union and our familiarization with Moscow have left indelible impressions. The Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes in industry and agriculture and in the sphere of culture and social development. It is pleasing to note that while creating new things, they are carefully preserving ancient cultural traditions. The meetings and talks on Soviet soil again convinced us of the USSR's sincere desire for peace. The Nepalese people value highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, sharing its viewpoint on key international issues, particularly on the most important problem of today--disarmament."

SRV FRIENDSHIP TREATY PASSED TO SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS

LD041458Y Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has turned over for conclusion by the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed in Moscow on November 3, 1978 and submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for ratification.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES VIETNAMESE CP AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD041253Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by L.A. Borodin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Astrakhanskiy CPSU Obkom, was in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) 15-25 November to exchange experience in agricultural development leadership. The delegation was received by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and SRV vice premier.

USSR-LAO FRIENDSHIP WEEK CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

LD012320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the third anniversary of proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and to the opening of the Soviet-Lao friendship week took place in Moscow today.

Present were: Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister; Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; other officials; and representatives of the public.

Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delivered a report. The liberation struggle of the Lao people, he said, has, throughout its whole history, enjoyed invariable sympathy, support and aid from the Soviet Union.

Sot Phetlasi, Lao ambassador to the USSR, thanked the Soviet Union--birthplace of the great October and Lenin--the CPSU and Comrade Brezhnev personally and the Soviet government and people for having fulfilled their internationalist duty in aiding the Lao revolution.

JAPANESE REMILITARIZATION SERVES PENTAGON AIMS IN ASIA

LD041321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[D. Kosyrev article: "A Dangerous Turn"]

[Text] Japan's reactionary circles have long been urging the country onto the path of remilitarization. However, for a long time the ruling Liberal Democratic Party leadership could not decide whether it would be necessary to revise certain provisions in the Constitution. A poll conducted by the newspaper ASAHT showed that the vast majority of the Japanese people oppose such a move.

More and more new steps are now being taken along that path. This was clearly demonstrated by the recent visit to Tokyo by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. During the visit, agreement was reached on purchasing American aircraft, on increasing Japan's expenditure on the upkeep of American military bases and on the mutual standardization of weapons, as well as the joint development and production of new types of arms. The Japanese press notes that such agreements exist between NATO member states.

Doesn't this mean that Japan's ruling circles want to bring the country right up to the point of integrating its "Self-Defense Forces" with the NATO military machine?

It is known that Pentagon strategists have long been trying to foist on Japan a prominent role in their Asian military policy. It is no accident that immediately after Brown's visit it was suggested that the Japanese double their appropriations for military purposes. And at a bilateral interparliamentary symposium held in Tokyo, American Congressman R. Wilson stated that inasmuch as Japan's Constitution is hindering the development of its military cooperation with the United States, it is "outdated" and should be revised.

The Pentagon's plans to turn Japan into a Pacific appendage to NATO are arousing concern both in Japan and abroad. The remilitarization of Japan can in no way help to insure peace in the region.

PRC OFFICIAL 'MALICIOUSLY SLANDERS' JCP

OW030937Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, at a meeting with a Komeito delegation in Peking, maliciously slandered the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], calling it a revisionist party unworthy of the name "communist party."

In reporting this fact, AKAHATA, organ of the JCP, noted that the Chinese leader's remark indicates that the PRC leadership is pursuing the same line of chauvinist interference against the JCP and other democratic Japanese forces as it did in the past. Peking continues to maintain strong ties with anti-Soviet elements in Japan that are engaged in subversive activities against the JCP, it added.

TEXT OF LAW ON 1979 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD051053Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of 30 November 1978 "USSR Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1979"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To ratify the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1979 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking into account the amendments of the budget and planning commissions, industrial commissions, transport and communications commissions, construction and construction materials industry commissions, agriculture commissions, consumer goods commissions, health and social security commissions, national education, science and culture commissions, trade, consumer services and municipal economy commissions, conservation commissions, labor and living conditions of women and protection of mother and child commissions, and youth affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 2. To establish for 1979 the following growth rates for the main indicators of the USSR's economic and social development:

Percentage Increase Over 1978

National income used for consumption and accumulation	4.3
Industrial output--total	5.7
Including:	
Production of means of production	5.8
Production of consumer goods	5.4
State capital investments	4.9
Freight volume of all forms of transportation	4.9
Labor productivity:	
In industry	4.7
In construction	4.0
In rail transport	2.1
Profit from industrial activity	9.1
Real income per capita	3.1
National economy wages fund	3.6
Public consumption funds per capita	3.2
Retail trade volume in state and cooperative trade	4.8
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	7.7
Number of children in preschool institutions funded from the state budget	4.8
Number of students in schools (or groups) operating an extended day	8.1
Admission of students to vocational and technical educational institutions	3.4
Including to vocational and technical schools providing general secondary education and vocational training	13.0
Admission of students to the day departments of secondary specialized educational institutions	0.4
Admission of students to the day departments of VUZes	1.6
Number of hospital beds	1.9

To construct in 1979, from all sources of finance, housing with a total area of 112.3 million square meters.

Article 3. In the course of implementing the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1979, the USSR Council of Ministers must implement measures to further increase labor productivity, production efficiency, and work quality on the basis of developing socialist competition, making all-round use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improving the forms and methods of economic leadership, and mobilizing all internal reserves, and in case of necessity must make amendments to plan targets.

Article 4. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine the proposals and observations set out in the conclusions of the budget and planning and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1979, as well as the proposals and observations expressed by deputies at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers, and to adopt appropriate resolutions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

GEORGADZE REPORT TO 30 NOV SUPREME SOVIET ON LATEST DECREES

LD041509Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Apparent text of report delivered by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 30 November at separate sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "'On the Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits for your examination a series of decrees issued since the ninth session of the present convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In accordance with the requirements of Article 122 of the USSR Constitution, these decrees must be submitted for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Permit me to report to you on these decrees.

We recently marked the first anniversary of the adoption of the new Constitution--the USSR's fundamental law. The Constitution, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, has become an "important means of further developing and deepening socialist democracy and a mighty instrument in building communism." It formed the basis for the development of our legislative work.

On the instructions of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the plan for organizing work to bring USSR legislation into accordance with the new Constitution, which is being successfully implemented. The adoption of the Constitution gave rise to the need to introduce changes and amendments into legislative acts on local soviets of people's deputies. In this connection, on 28 November 1978 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued decrees ratifying the new versions of the 19 March 1971 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the basic rights and duties of rayon soviets, the decree of the same date on the basic rights and duties of city and city rayon soviets, and the 8 April 1968 decree on the basic rights and duties of village and settlement soviets. These acts have been brought into complete accordance with our state's fundamental law. They reflect the further development of the democratic principles of local soviets' activity and the strengthening of their role in resolving the most important questions of state, economic and sociocultural building. It is envisaged that the soviets will insure comprehensive economic and social development on their territories to the fullest extent of their powers. The range of questions to be examined exclusively at soviet sessions was extended.

In accordance with the principles of the USSR Constitution the decrees contain norms insuring systematic monitoring by the soviets of executive and administrative organs and of the implementation of soviets' decisions. The basic tasks of standing commissions created by the soviets are defined, and the duty of examining commissions' recommendations is established for state and public organs, institutions and organizations. The acts adopted also reflect provisions aimed at strengthening the soviets' links with the masses. It is envisaged that the soviets should examine voters' instructions and take them into account in elaborating economic and social development plans and compiling budgets. It is laid down that soviets carry out their activity in close connection with public organizations and labor collectives. Union republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums are instructed to bring republican legislation on rayon, city, city rayon, settlement, and village soviets into accordance with the decrees adopted.

Comrade Deputies! In our country the socioeconomic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress are being successfully resolved. Socialist competition for work efficiency and quality, the maximum exploitation of production reserves, and ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 5-year plan targets has assumed a broad scale. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, which are a program for the all-round dynamic development of agriculture in the long term, are being consistently implemented. The plenum outlined a series of necessary measures with a view to further strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and creating the conditions for production on the basis of autonomous financing. In this connection, on 14 July 1978 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made changes in the decree "On Income Tax From Kolkhozes." The essence of the changes is that kolkhozes with a profitability less than 25 percent are exempted from paying income tax, as opposed to 15 percent profitability formerly. The decree comes into operation beginning with taxation on the income received by kolkhozes in 1978.

On 7 September 1978 a decree was adopted "On Administrative Responsibility for Violations of the Rules for the Opening of Printing, Stamping and Engraving Enterprises and the Acquisition, Sale, Use, Registration and Maintenance of Duplicating Machinery." Officials guilty of violating the rules for opening these enterprises and for the acquisition and sale of duplicating machinery can be fined administratively up to R100, and persons guilty of violating rules for the use, registration and maintenance of this machinery can be fined up to R50. It is envisaged that the fines will be imposed by rayispolkom and gorkispolkom administrative committees.

On 3 November 1978, as a development of the fundamentals of legislation of the USSR and union republics on mineral resources, the decree on administrative responsibility for the violation of this legislation was issued. The decree establishes the responsibility of persons guilty of nonfulfillment of the rules for the conservation of mineral resources and requirements in protecting the surrounding environment against the harmful influence of mineral resource exploitation; of causing damage to mineral deposits; and of violating the rules for work on the geological study of mineral resources and other violations of legislation on mineral resources. The intensification of state supervision and control over the rational, comprehensive exploitation and conservation of mineral resources is inextricably linked with the general tasks of an economical, careful attitude toward natural resources and improving their conservation.

Comrade Deputies! In the period since the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the suggestion of the USSR Council of Ministers, has adopted decrees releasing and appointing individual members of the USSR Government.

On 21 July 1978 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Aleksandr Akimovich Kokarev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves.

By a decree of 9 August 1978 Comrade Yuriy Yevgenyevich Maksarev was released from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries in connection with his retirement.

On 28 November 1978 a decree was adopted releasing Comrade Kirill Trofimovich Mazurov from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement for health reasons.

Comrade Deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed me to report to you on two more questions.

The Communist Party and Soviet state have shown constant concern for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in his report on the draft USSR Constitution at the extraordinary seventh session of the Supreme Soviet, noted that proposals on measures to further improve the living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans who took part in battles are worthy of attention.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have recently adopted a whole series of measures to improve the material and everyday living conditions of those who took part in the war. Concern for them is reflected in the draft law on additional tax concessions for first and second group Patriotic War invalids which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits for your consideration. The draft envisages exempting from payment of agricultural tax, tax on buildings and land rent first and second category Patriotic War invalids, irrespective of the number of able-bodied persons in their families. It is proposed to bring this law into force 1 January 1979.

Comrade Deputies! As you know, in accordance with the new USSR Constitution and the law on the procedure for bringing it into force, the powers of the present convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet expire in June 1979.

During the nationwide discussion of the draft USSR Constitution, numerous proposals were put forward on holding elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet in the winter-spring period. As many years of practice show, this time is the most favorable for such an important political campaign. In this period there are no intensive agricultural field tasks over most of the country's territory and the least population migration is observed. The proposals on holding elections then are also supported by the Supreme Soviet Presidiums of all the union republics. In this connection the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium proposes that the next elections to the Supreme Soviet be held in March 1979. A draft USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on this question has been submitted to you.

Comrade Deputies! The Supreme Soviet Presidium asks you to examine and ratify the draft USSR laws and USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions that have been submitted. (applause)

WAGE, SALARY INCREASES SCHEDULED FOR 1979 DESCRIBED

LD042340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The annual earnings of workers in the nonproductive industries will go up an average of R240 as a result of the increase in their wages and salaries planned for 1979.

This is the most powerful program for raising the people's standard of living, of all those mapped out for the 10th 5-Year Plan period by the 25th CPSU Congress. It applies to 31 million people employed in public health, education, culture, commerce, public catering, municipal housing, consumer services for the population, material-technical supplies and procurement, scientific-technical, design and planning organizations, and in state and economic management organs. For instance, the wages of goods managers [tovaroved] in trade are being equalized with those of engineers in the light and food-stuff industries. The salaries of shop assistants [prodavets] will become the same as those of qualified workers in the same industries. In this much will depend on the conditions of labor and qualifications. Surgeons and teachers will receive a qualifications supplement of up to R50. The earnings of workers in such mass professions as shop assistant, nurse, cashier, cook and librarian will increase by an average of 23-30 percent.

The new earnings system is already in force in the Far East, Siberia, in the European north and as of next year it will be introduced everywhere.

KISELEV APPOINTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD051148Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--Tikhon Kiselev was appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He was born in 1917 into a peasant's family. A pedagogue by profession, he has been holding leading party and government appointments since 1944. Tikhon was head of department and later secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Since 1959 he was chairman of the Council of Ministers of that Soviet Republic. He is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

COLLECTION OF BREZHNEV'S 1964-78 WORKS PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

LD041726Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--A collection of Leonid Brezhnev's works "World of Socialism--Triumph of Great Ideas" has come off the press. The book includes speeches, articles and statements in the period from 1964 to 1978. They present a clear picture of the development of the countries of the socialist community, their influence on the course of world events, the dedicated struggle for the cause of peace and social progress. The book shows the consistently internationalist policy of the CPSU directed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states, at deepening their interaction in the struggle for common communist ideals. A deep Marxist-Leninist analysis is made of the main features and specificities of the development of the Soviet Union's relations with socialist countries.

The book was put out by the Political Literature Publishing House.

REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES LAUD BREZHNEV BOOK

LD041657 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-ATA KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 November 1978 carries on pages 1-4 a 17,000-word KAZTAG report, entitled "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Arising out of the Provisions Contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'Virgin Lands,'" on a Kazakh republican party aktiv meeting on 20 November.

The report contains a 10,000-word "abbreviated" account of D.A. Kunayev's report at the meeting in which he lauds Brezhnev's book and points out its ideological value and significance. He stresses the importance of the legacy of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the party's historical experience as well as the need to demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system while avoiding "superficial" propaganda lacking in "persuasive" qualities. We must be sure to "explain real difficulties," Kunayev says, "even though they may be transitory. Any question that remains unanswered and any negative phenomenon that is not treated from a party position provides scope for all manner of rumors and speculation and enables hostile propaganda to offer its 'versions'." Kunayev also calls for a "prompt and uncompromising rebuff to all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and morals and an active struggle against Maoism."

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 November 1978 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,400-word LENTASS report entitled "The Profound Wisdom of Life," on a 21 November meeting of the Leningrad City and oblast aktiv devoted to the same topic. The report contains a 1,900-word account of a speech at the meeting by G.V. Romanov who praises the "exploit" of the virgin-landers and stresses the book's "mobilizing" force.

The book was also reportedly discussed at a 23 November Uzbek ideological aktiv meeting. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 November 1978 carries a 5,000-word UZTAG report on pages 1 and 4 entitled "'The Virgin Lands' Urges Us on to New Victories." The report contains a 2,700-word account of a speech at the meeting by Sh. R. Rashidov. Rashidov discusses the quality of the book written by "our party's Central Committee general secretary, a wise strategist of party and state leadership" and its "topicality" in view of the recent "concretization and further creative development" of the party's agrarian policy. Rashidov goes on to stress the book's implications for farmers throughout the country and its political, economic and ideological significance.

RASHIDOV BOOK PRAISES ROLE OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN USSR

LD041551Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Book review by Dr of Historical Sciences Prof Sh. Munchayev: "The Language of our Unity"]

[Text] Every Soviet person is proud of the fact that he belongs to a great fraternal family. The Russian people are the eldest brother in this family, and not solely because the Russian people were, and remain, numerically the country's strongest nation. The Russian people's leading role in the fraternal community of the builders of communism is determined above all by the fact that they shouldered the heaviest burden of the struggle against tsarism and the bourgeois-landlord system and for the revolutionary transformation of society. Love for the Russian people, respect for their culture and progressive traditions, and admiration for their talent, intellect, industriousness, humanism, and internationalism reside in the hearts of Soviet people of all nationalities. This is one of the central ideas of a book published recently by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. (Note), (Sh. R. Rashidov. The Language of Friendship and Brotherhood [Yazik Druzhy i Bratstva]. Tashkent. Uzbek CP Central Committee Publishing House, 1978).

The author reveals specifically and vividly the Russian people's role, culture and language in the fates of the country's other nations and ethnic groups. As is known, at the present time there are more than 2,000 languages in the world, each with its own history.

The Russian language is a language of priceless spiritual treasures; it is the language of Lenin, the language of the pioneers of a new life and the discoverers of the universe.

A special section is devoted to the historical role of the Russian people. It is precisely thanks to the Russian language that major scientists, thinkers and writers of Central Asia and other national regions of the country have gained access to the cultural wealth of the great people and their revolutionary ideas and traditions, and subsequently have been able to mount the propaganda of these ideas and traditions on a wide scale among the working people of their own region.

As a result of the victory of the Great October Revolution and the building of a new society, all the peoples of our country rallied together into a united fraternal family. On the basis of socialist social relationships and the unity of economic, political and cultural life and Marxist-Leninist ideology, a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape. The author shows convincingly that the Russian language is a powerful and effective factor for its emergence, development and consolidation.

Many of the book's pages describe how the desire of people of various nationalities to master the Russian language is steadily growing. Its intensified spread in the mature socialist society is rightly regarded by the author as a consequence of the expansion and deepening of the internationalization of all our life, and of the peoples' international ties and cooperation. As can be seen from the data of the last census (1970), there are 184 million fluent Russian speakers in the country. This is 76 percent of the USSR's total population. Indisputably, this indicator will by now have increased even more.

The book decisively refutes the fabrications of bourgeois ideologists who allege that the spread of the Russian language is leading to a loss of the national originality of the spiritual values of other Soviet peoples and to the supplanting of their own languages. With the aid of numerous facts the author refutes such false allegations. As reality attests, a mastery of Russian opens up prospects for more rapid development and mutual enrichment of national cultures and national languages, and for the spiritual growth of people of all nationalities. After all, the Soviet culture is a synthesis of all the best creation of the country's peoples. Naturally under these conditions the achievements of Russian culture, including the wealth of the Russian language, not only do not contradict the spiritual structure of the country's other nations and ethnic groups, but are an inalienable part of their life. The languages of all peoples in the USSR are being enriched and becoming more picturesque.

The concluding section of the book analyzes the Uzbekistan CP's experience in organizing the study of Russian along with the mother tongue, in training staff to teach Russian, and in rendering all-round assistance in their work. The numerous data cited, although to a considerable extent drawn from the life of a single republic, nevertheless shows most convincingly that the Russian language, as a language of international [mezhnatsionalnyy] intercourse, acts as a powerful instrument for the internationalist education of all Soviet people.

KIRILENKO, SUSLOV SIGN MOVIE PRODUCER'S OBITUARY

LD041437 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 November 1978 Morning Edition carries on page 4 an obituary of Kamil Yarmatovich Yarmatov "movie producer, Hero of Socialist Industry, USSR People's Artist and member of the CPSU since 1930," who "died in his 76th year."

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The obituary is signed by, among others, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, P.N. Demichev, Sh. R. Rashidov and M.V. Zimyanin.

STAVROPOL KRAYKOM ELECTS MURAKHOVSKIY TO REPLACE GORBACHEV

LD040706Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A Stavropol Kraykom plenum has been examining organizational questions. In connection with the election of Comrade Gorbachev as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev has been released from his duties as first secretary of the kraykom. Comrade Murakhovskiy, who previously worked as first secretary of the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Obkom, has been elected first secretary of the Stavropol Kraykom.

AZERBAIJAN CONSTRUCTION AFFAIRS CHIEF REPLACED

LD041241[Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 November 1978 carries on page 4 a "Diary" report on the "retirement" of Comrade Ya. A. Izmaylov from the post of chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Construction Affairs. Page 1 carries an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Dzhavanshir Tamraz Ogly Guseynov to the post.

GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD041243Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] The Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed:

Comrade A. S. Giorkhelidze Georgian first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education;

Comrade A.V. Dzhandzhgava deputy chief of the Georgian Central Statistical Administration;

Comrade T. R. Khosigashvili deputy chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Production and Technical Backup for Agriculture.

The Georgian Council of Ministers has released:

Comrade V. K. Chichinadze from his duties as Georgian first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education in connection with his transfer to other work;

Comrade A. D. Burdiladze from his duties as deputy chief of the Georgian Central Statistical Administration.

ESTONIAN CULTURE MINISTER STEPS DOWN, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD041247 [Editorial Report LD] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 November 1978 publishes on page 4 an Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 23 November, on the appointment of Iokhannes Adovich Lott as Estonian minister of culture, and a 50-word unattributed report stating that a 23 November Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree released Yukhan-Kaspar Mikhkelevich from his duties as Estonian minister of culture "for health reasons."

RIVER TRANSPORT LAGS HAMPER TYUMEN OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT

LDO41601Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[L. Komarovskiy report: "Stranded on a Departmental Reef"]

[Text] All the same, what is to be done about the weather? Do we join in the chorus of oldtimers who reiterate that in the past there used to be a climate: In winter we had winter, and in summer we had summer.... Or are we nevertheless to work irrespective of the vagaries of nature? This is not such an idle question as might appear at first glance. This year, members of the Komsomol "Searchlight" movement are carrying out a spot check of West Siberia's transport centers. Serious shortcomings have been brought to light. In a report entitled "Overboard" published on 3 June 1978, the newspaper told how even before navigation began, about 2 million tons of cargo of very great importance for the development of Tyumen's oil and gas fields could not be accommodated onboard the ships of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet.

In response to the publication of this item, Deputy Minister A.P. Vvedenskiy reported that "the scheduled volumes of shipments do not fully meet the requirements of the oil and gas industry's enterprises, in connection with the shortage of ships."

Having reported its own "mote," the ministry immediately pointed out the substantial "beam in the eye" of those receiving the cargoes: Ships are remaining in the handling ports for periods longer than scheduled and these delays are amounting to millions of tonnage-days--yes, the river fleet operators do have such an indicator. But, if I may make so bold to observe, how could it be otherwise if virtually all the ports in Tyumenskaya Oblast are developing extremely slowly and do not accord with today's tasks?! What if the transshipment bases are obsolete, and in some places worn out? What if the Irtysh and West Siberian shipping companies are supplementing these "base" shortcomings with their own organizational ones? At the height of the navigation period dozens of ships accumulated simultaneously at the Nizhnevartovskiy, Surgut and other ports and at mooring berths. And it was through no fault of the unloading service: The river traffic schedules take little account of the ability of cargo handling bases to deal with the ships.

And so, of course, the weather is to blame.... Commenting on the article "Riding at Anchor" (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 6 October 1978). Comrade Vvedenskiy reports that in addition to a substantial delay in starting navigation, West Siberia presented the river fleet operators with its latest surprise--ships had to be idle for 23 days at the very busiest time because of storm-force winds, an extremely objective reason. However, most of Tyumenskaya Oblast's large rivers froze over only the other day....

Maybe the river fleet operators have taken advantage of this favorable circumstance and are continuing to convey cargoes intensively? Don't be in too much hurry with your congratulations--in mid-October navigation virtually ceased, the buoys were hauled out onto the banks to wait for summer next year. There are no icebreakers, and so there are fears that an unexpected frost would catch the ships far from their home bases.

And there certainly was cargo they needed to be conveyed. At the depots of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, and USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and other departments working in Tyumenskaya Oblast thousands of tons of materials, structures, and equipment had accumulated and in winter these will be very acutely needed.

The small-scale fleet--consisting of ships operating on small rivers, channels and so forth--could also help improve matters. A considerable proportion of these ships are totally unrelated to the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet and belong to various departments. Let us put a question to N.P. Yakov, the manager of the production trust of one of the biggest owners of small ships in Tyumenskaya Oblast--the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Is this small fleet profitable?

"That's not the point," answered Nikolay Pavlovich. "We sometimes carry cement by helicopter--what kind of profitability is that!"

The construction workers of the Tobolsk petrochemical complex are also having difficulties with transport. Here is a telegram signed by Avakov, director of the Tobolsk Construction Materials Industry Association; Kochetkov, secretary of the party organization; Grechishkin, chairman of the Trade Union Committee; and Zolotovskaya, secretary of the Komsomol Committee. The construction workers at the Komsomol shock labor project have been idle for a month because they have no cement. Strictly speaking the cement exists--the collective of the Topki cement plant in Kemerovskaya Oblast has accepted the Siberians' challenge and is now participating in competition according to the principle of "the worker's relay race." The cement workers have fulfilled their pledge, but how can the material be delivered to Tobolsk from Kuzbass?

One cannot fail here to recall the words of F.I. Shuleshko, USSR deputy minister of railways who, in response to a report entitled "Why Did the Impasse Arise?" (KOMсомOLSKAYA PRAVDA 26 July 1978), reported that "The railroad leaders have been instructed to insure the loading of freight destined for regions of the far north in accordance with the plan." But, as you can see, this "in accordance with the plan" has not come to anything.... Workers' initiative is not written into the railroad timetable.

...The protracted fall rains are pouring down on the ministry building in Moscow. The odd snowflake falls on the fragile ice of Tyumenskaya Oblast's rivers along whose banks lie hundreds of thousands of tons of freight. All the same, the weather cannot be blamed for the fact that this freight is lying there together with the buoys which have been hauled out onto the bank.

BRIEFS

IL-86 TRIAL FLIGHTS--Moscow, December 3, TASS--The Soviet Union's new IL-86 broad-fuselage, 350-seater airliner has already carried out its first trial flights along aeroflot routes connecting Moscow with the country's resorts, writes the Soviet English language newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. The choice of the routes is not accidental. The IL-86 was developed specially for use on the busiest air routes, which, estimates suggest, will account for a fifth of Aeroflot's transportation operations in the next decade. The IL-86 was developed specially for use on the busiest air routes, which, estimates suggest, will account for a fifth of Aeroflot's transportation operation in the next decade. The IL-86 will go into regular service at the end of 1979 on the Moscow-Sochi, Moscow-Mineralnyye Vody, and various other routes to the south. [Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 3 Dec 78 ID]

GOVERNMENT STRESSES HOUSING REPAIRS--Moscow, December 3, TASS--The Soviet English language newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION reports: In the near future increased resources--financial, mechanical and manpower--will be ploughed into housing repairs. Such is a government decision, taken in view of the rapid growth of the country's overall housing facilities, which have doubled in the last 15 years. Practical measures will be drawn up very soon after all the housing facilities have been examined. Nowadays 5,000 million roubles are spent annually on the repair and upkeep of flats--three times the rent paid by the population. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 3 Dec 78 ID]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3 DEC

LD040616 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 3 December reports that over 5,000 tractors have been overhauled in Saratovskaya Oblast. This is 50 percent of the machines to be repaired. In the same oblast the first 1,000 combines are ready for work.

The same broadcast also reports that Zaporozhskaya Oblast is the first oblast in the Ukraine to bring the grain crop seeds to a high quality. On the farms of Dnepropetrovskaya and Donetskaya oblasts, 84 to 95 percent of the seeds which have been laid in are of top quality. In the Ukraine as a whole, 1.5 million tons of top-quality spring crop seeds, excluding corn, are already in storage. This is almost 75 percent of the entire stock.

The broadcast further notes that cotton picking continues in Uzbekistan where a total of 5.43 million tons of cotton have been delivered to procurement points. A total of 8 oblasts and 64 rayons are making above-plan deliveries.

The radio at 0830 GMT reports that the farmers of Rostovskaya Oblast have completed the sowing of winter crops in the shortest possible time. The area sown totals over 2 million hectares.

IMPORTANCE OF ELIMINATING SEED STOCK SHORTCOMINGS STRESSED

LD041731Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Foundation of the Next Harvest"]

[Text] Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the rural workers have grown and gathered a good harvest in the third year of the 5-year plan. According to preliminary figures, the gross grain harvest in the country amounts to more than 230 million tons, which is over 50 million tons greater than average annual threshing yields in the previous 5-year period.

The results of the agricultural year convince us once again that well-adjusted seed growing plays an important role in the intensification of grain production. For example, in the team of USSR state prizewinner V. Kovalchuk from the Pamyat Lenina Kolkhoz, Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, where only top-quality seed is sown, winter wheat yields have increased 14 quintals over the last 3 years and now average 49 quintals. The consistent improvement of seed growing and the introduction of new strains are making it possible to insure a rapid increase in the productiveness of the grainfields. Following this rule, top-priority attention, is now being devoted in the countryside to the laying in and treatment of seed for next spring.

Many of the country's farms have created a good stock of seeds from spring crops. However, not all farms have coped with the seed procurements. This applies above all to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Dagestanskaya ASSR and Astrakhanskaya Oblast where the targets have been fulfilled only 81-84 percent. Some people are trying to attribute the laggardness to poor weather. Is this actually the case? Whereas, for example, the Belovskiy and Glushkovskiy rayons of Kurskaya Oblast have managed to lay in an adequate stock of seed, the Fatezhskiy and Ponyrovskiy rayons of the same oblast have not fulfilled the plan for laying in spring wheat, buckwheat and millet seed. This means that the main factor is the attitude toward and organization of this work.

Under the difficult conditions of this year's harvesting period, certain farms did not lay in sufficient seed of forage crops, especially oats, barley and pulses. This cannot fail to provoke alarm, especially since in a number of zones, and particularly the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic Republics, seed requirements are increasing because winter crops have been sown on a smaller area than scheduled. The duty of the leaders of agricultural organs as well as the kolkhozes and sovkhoses is to mobilize internal reserves for supplementing seed resources, to organize interfarm exchange promptly, and to bring the grain up to the necessary sowing standard rapidly.

Corn sowings occupy an important place in the structure of the areas earmarked for grain growing. The farmers of Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Moldavia, the Kuban, Kabardino-Balkaria, and North Ossetia have coped successfully with the targets for procuring seed for these crops. At the same time, the gathering of the cobs has been delayed in Voroshilovgradskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts; here the seed is now being dried, cleaned and calibrated too slowly. PRAVDA is receiving alarm signals to the effect that drying facilities are being used poorly in Vinnitskaya Oblast, and that thousands of tons of excessively damp cobs are accumulating at depots. Intervention by agricultural and procurement organs is required; their direct duty is to investigate each such instance in detail and eliminate the barriers preventing farms from being provided with high-quality corn seed.

Some 2 years ago the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of the Selection and Cultivation of the Seed of Grain, Oil-Bearing Crops, and Grasses." Over this period, much has been done to strengthen the material-technical base of seed cultivation and its transfer to an industrial footing. At the same time the plans for building standard comprehensive seed-cleaning centers are not everywhere being fulfilled fully. Thus, in Gorkovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts less than one-third of the capital investment allocated has been assimilated at these projects over the last three quarters, through the fault of the contract organizations. Certain scientific establishments frequently fail to meet the targets for the sale of high-quality seed. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its production association, Sortsemprom, should keep these questions under their unremitting control.

The timely laying in of a stock of seed for the spring fields is the first step on the path toward a rich harvest. The next step is bringing the seed up to a high standard. The rural workers have at their disposal a considerable pool of complex seed-cleaning machinery. Having organized the units' operation well, the Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and a number of other oblasts have already cleaned and sorted almost all the seed grain. A check has shown that 80-90 percent of the seed grain falls within the top two categories. But in Lipetskaya, Lvovskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts a considerable proportion of the seed has not yet been brought up to the required condition. It is important to rectify the situation as soon as possible and to strive to insure that all the sowing material meets the highest requirements.

Together with the farmers, the procurement organization workers are laying the foundation for the next harvest. Thanks to the commissioning of new capacities and the improvement of production methods, the seed has begun to be processed more rapidly at the sector's enterprises. Procurement workers of Orenburgskaya, Tulskaia and a number of other oblasts are laboring in shock fashion. However, in Kuybyshevskaya and Vitebskaya oblasts serious laggardness has been allowed. The basic reason is the inefficient use of grain-cleaning and drying equipment. [paragraph continues]

It is essential that the USSR Ministry of Procurement and its local organs intensify their leadership of enterprises on a current basis, insure the full-capacity operation of all mechanisms, and organize the two-shift operation of shops and plants.

The preparation for the new harvest is confronting the rural party organizations with crucial tasks. It is a question above all of skillfully deploying communists at the decisive sectors of production, and drawing special attention to the selection and training of cadres for seed-cleansing centers. The success of this matter will depend on how well the farmers' socialist competition for the exemplary fulfillment of pre-spring work is organized and on how the moral and material incentives are used.

Seeds constitute the basic capital of the harvest. So may the creation of full seed stocks on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz become the vital concern of all workers and the guarantee for new successes in the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

SHORTAGE OF GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU011758Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Talk by Anatoliy Matveyevich Barmin, Ukrainian deputy minister of procurements--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum touched on the highly important question of eliminating grain losses in gathering, storing and processing. This fully applies to the work of our enterprises. In connection with the growing grain production and procurements, the grain storage and drying facilities available in the republic are still insufficient for drying wet and damp grain in the harvesting and storing process and to shelter it. In a number of cases, this results in increased grain losses. Because of the shortage of granaries, 958,000 tons of grain were stored this year in specially arranged tarpaulin-covered bunkers [bunty]. As a result of the steps taken, by 28 November 153,000 tons remain in the bunkers. The utmost is being done to completely remove this grain in the shortest time possible and bring it into stable conditions for lasting storage.

To make grain and oil-bearing seeds fully safe, this year it has been targeted to build storage facilities for 942,000 tons. However, taking into account the shortage of storage facilities, the organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Rural Construction are taking pains to put into service in the current year granaries with a total capacity of 1 million tons. Next year it is planned to accelerate the construction of granaries in order to fully cope with the 5-year plan for their commissioning.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS OBLASTS' SALES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

LD041611Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 November 1978 Morning Editon frontpages USSR Central Statistical Administration reports on the fulfillment of agricultural plans. Moskovskaya Oblast farms reportedly delivered 792,000 tons of potatoes and 771,000 tons of vegetables to procurement centers and processing enterprises. Procurement centers have reportedly received 495,000 tons of raw cotton from Kashkadarinskaya Oblast farms and 304,000 tons from Dzhizakskaya Oblast farms. Purchasing plans were overfulfilled by 88 percent for potatoes and 28 percent for fruits in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast; purchasing plans were also overfulfilled by 20 and 66 percent for vegetables, by 15 and 43 percent for melons, and by 20 and 26 percent for silk cocoons in Kashkadarinskaya and Dzhizakskaya oblasts respectively.

TADZHIKISTAN OVERFULFILLS AGRICULTURAL PLEDGES FOR SALES

LD041141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Pledges Fulfilled"]

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR agricultural workers, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton, potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, fruits, grapes, essential oil crops, and silk cocoons to the state.

The procurement centers and processing enterprises have received 886,000 tons of raw cotton, including 259,000 tons of fine-fiber strains, as well as 189,000 tons of vegetables, 132,000 tons of grapes, 76,000 tons of fruit, 63,000 tons of potatoes, and 61,000 tons of melon crops.

The state has been sold 29 percent more potatoes than planned, 22 percent more melon crops, and 15 percent more vegetables and grapes.

Plans for deliveries of melon crops, vegetables, fruits and grapes to the cities and the country's industrial centers have been overfulfilled.

The sale to the state of farm produce is continuing.

Cotton Production Expanding

LD011706Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dushanbe, December 1, TASS--900,000 tons of cotton have been collected in Tadzhikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. This was reported today by the national statistical centre. Such a quantity of raw cotton was planned in Tadzhikistan for 1980. Every hectare of the crop are yielded 31 centners of high-quality cotton this autumn. This is the highest figure in the world. The collection of the harvest is continuing.

Cotton plantations in Tadzhikistan are located in the world's northernmost zone for that crop and at an ultimate altitude--up to 900 metres above sea level. Tadzhik scientists have elaborated the progressive agrotechnics of growing cotton in these complicated natural-climatic conditions.

The growing of cotton is fully mechanised. Machinery is widely used in cotton harvesting.

A long-term plan envisages to bring annual cotton production in Tadzhikistan up to a million tons. New lands are being developed for the purpose.

CRYSTAL HYDRATE DEPOSITS SEEN AS POTENTIAL FUEL SOURCE

LDO41035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 6 LD

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov report: "To Turn Ice Into Flames"]

[Text] Leningrad--Blocks of a cold white substance discovered by geologists in the permafrost attracted researchers' attention because of their unusual properties. When raised to the surface, these blocks rapidly evaporated, leaving behind small puddles of water and discharging into the atmosphere a large quantity of combustible natural gas. Figuratively speaking, the ice turned into fuel before one's eyes. Scientists are studying the problem of extracting this gas-bearing ice.

The walls of the spacious office of K.K. Makarov, director of the All-Union Geological Prospecting Petroleum Institute, are decorated with maps of our country. Deposits of oil, gas and bitumen, both prospected and forecast, are marked upon these maps in intricate, multicolored tracery.... These maps, like a traveler's compass, help an expert choose the correct direction in his search.

"At the moment the deposits of so-called crystal hydrate are not indicated on the maps." Kirill Konstantinovich said, anticipating my question. "The institute is now completing the compilation of a series of maps indicating the known and potential locations of deposits of the various varieties of hydrocarbon raw materials, including gas-bearing ice. According to preliminary information, gas-bearing ice exists over vast expanses and is, from a long-term point of view, a very rich and at present untapped source of fuel."

"It is possible to form a judgement about the reserves if only from the fact that the permafrost zone occupies tens of millions of square kilometers of our planet." Recounted Dr of Geological and mineralogical Sciences A.N. Voronov, chief of the consolidated forecasts sector. "Thousands of years ago, ice filled up vacuums and folds in the earth's crust. Then water penetrated to where the gas was. The cold and pressure completed the process."

Even when its dimensions are comparatively small, each crystal hydrate deposit is capable of yielding a great deal of fuel, for more than 200 cubic meters of gas are concentrated in a single cubic meter of water!

Western and Eastern Siberia, Yakutia, and vast territories around the lower reaches of the Pechora River.... In the scientists' opinion, interesting and promising finds are possible everywhere.

As distinct from deposits of ordinary combustible gas, nature has, in this case, "taken pains" over its reliable safekeeping. In prospecting practice gas deposits located close to the surface or covered by unsound rock are discounted. As a result of tectonic processing, valuable raw materials in such places can disappear into thin air at any moment. Crystal hydrate is a different matter. The ice firmly retains the gas locked up within.

What are the prospects for using this unusual ice in the national economy?

"In time the 'solid gas' will evidently occupy a place in the country's fuel balance," A.N. Voronov said. "And the high content of certain by-product elements and condensate-- is also quite important."

Indisputably, the working of such deposits will require the solution of a number of technical problems.

It will be necessary to create special equipment to raise crystal hydrate from great depths to the surface or to transform it directly, while it is still deep underground, into a gaseous state suitable for pumping through pipes. Possibly other forms of extraction and transportation will prove to be more effective. Future research will suggest to engineers the most effective possible solutions.

'METEOR' WEATHER SATELLITES HAVE MANY DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS

LD041613Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 November 1978 carries on page 6 a 1,500-word article by Yu. Andreotti entitled "'Meteors' Watch the Earth." After briefly describing the various satellites and ground stations involved in collecting meteorological information in the Soviet Union, Andreotti enumerates the stages involved in processing and interpreting the data obtained from satellites during the relatively brief communications sessions. He goes on to cite the uses of this information, including bad-weather warnings given to Soviet shipping on the world's oceans, which leads to great economic savings for the maritime fleet." Andreotti also notes that weather satellite photographs are stored in computers to help in future interpretation of such photographs. Andreotti observes that satellites are also used to detect forest fires and to provide the necessary information on wind speed for fighting these fires.

AIRPORT IN ANTARCTICA FOR INTERCONTINENTAL FLIGHTS

LD040522Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] The first vessel of the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition, the motor vessel Bashkiria, has arrived in the Antarctic. Scientists are to continue research into the upper layers of the atmosphere and the geological composition of the continent, and make observations of cosmic rays and the polar aurora. Another station, the seventh, will be opened in the northwestern part of the continent.

The expedition is to build the first all-year airport in the Antarctic. The technical documentation for it has been drawn up by specialists of the Leningrad Aerodesign Institute. Heavy transport aircraft will not land on a normal concrete runway, but on a snow-and-ice one. This is the first time that such a runway has been constructed in Soviet practice. Existing runways in the Antarctic handle small planes, which insure communications between stations, but does not allow intercontinental flights or the transport of a large number of passengers or cargo. At the moment, equipment, food supplies and groups of scientists are brought to the Antarctic by ship. Within the continent itself, communications between Molodezhnaya and the other stations are maintained by caterpillar-sledge trains. The answer is to establish regular air traffic between the Antarctic and the Soviet Union.

The Leningrad specialists began work on the project 5 years ago. Much work was done directly in place. The runway will be 60 meters wide and almost 3 km long. The airport will receive the first IL-18 during the next Antarctic summer, at the onset of winter in northern latitudes. Heavier intercontinental aircraft will then make the journey, which will take little more than 1 day. Participants of scientific expeditions, equipment and mail will be transported in this way.